

Victoria and vicinity—Winds mostly northerly and easterly, generally fair and mild.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair and mild.

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VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1915

TWENTY-TWO PAGES

ENEMY ATTACKS AT MANY POINTS

French Official Statement Reports That Various Attempts to Penetrate Allies' Lines Were Unsuccessful.

ARGONNE AND WOEVRÉ POSITIONS CAPTURED

Vain Assaults Said to Have Cost Germans Considerable Losses—Latter Claim Success at St. Eloi.

PARIS, March 20.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

"At La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, attempted a night attack, which was repulsed. They suffered appreciable losses.

"In Champagne during the course of Friday night the enemy made a counter-attack to the west of Perthes, which was repulsed.

"There have been no infantry attacks today. Our artillery fired upon a concentration of German infantry, which suffered heavily.

"In the Argonne, near Bolonne, there has been a somewhat violent bombardment, without, however, an infantry attack. Our progress has continued at Les Eparges. After repulsing two counter-attacks, we carried the greater part of a German position, around which a struggle has been going on for two days. Three times the enemy delivered counter-attacks, without gaining ground, leaving many dead on the field. We also took some prisoners.

"To the south of Les Eparges, in the Boudet wood, we repulsed a counter-attack.

"In the Woëvre region, in the Mort-mare wood, our artillery destroyed a blockhouse and blew up several ammunition wagons with stores. In the forest of Le Pretre we have made some progress."

The report of the French War Department this afternoon on the progress of the war was confined to the simple statement that there was nothing to communicate.

GERMANS REPORT SUCCESS

BERLIN, March 20.—The German official staff today gave out the report on the progress of fighting as follows:

"On the road between Wytschate and Ypres, near St. Eloi, German soldiers captured from British troops a group of houses on the south slope of the Lorette plateau.

"In the Champagne district the day generally was quiet, with the exception that early in the morning Germans occupied some French trenches to the north of Neuveseuille.

"French attacks to the north of Verdun, in the Woëvre plain, and at a point near Combres, to the east of the heights of the Meuse, all were repulsed, the enemy sustaining heavy losses. French troops made several advances against the German positions at Reichsackerkopf," said the German official staff.

"On the Eastern front the day was comparatively quiet. Memel, the Prussian port on the Baltic, has been occupied by the Russians."

"Truce of God" Suffers

BERLIN, March 19.—The so-called "Truce of God" among the political parties suffered a heavy blow in the Reichstag today, leading to exciting scenes, such as have been unknown since the war began, and revealing an apparent rift in the Socialist ranks themselves.

Gen. Ledebour, a Socialist deputy, made the leading speech for his party, and during the remarks criticized the German military authorities. Philip A. Scheidemann, another Socialist, later made a formal statement in behalf of the party, disavowing Herr Ledebour's attack, and declaring that the party was not in a position to support the leading Socialists, interrupted while Herr Ledebour was talking and shouted that the latter was not speaking on behalf of the Socialists. Herr Ledebour's offense consisted in saying that he was horrified when a few days ago the military authorities announced that they would burn three Russian villages for every one burned by the Russians. These words raised a stormy protest among the non-Socialist members, who shouted "truce," "no protest," "call him to order," and "shamelessness."

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist member of the Reichstag, for which the president of the Reichstag later called him to order.

Censorship Criticized

Herr Studthagen, Socialist, criticized the censorship, which he claimed exceeded purely military requirements and entrenched upon politics. The German people he said have come to an age where they do not need a censorship. Freedom of the press must be restored, precisely for the reason that Germany is gaining a victory, and the press must be allowed to discuss a basis of reasonable peace.

Deputy Hausmann, Progressive, answering Herr Studthagen, said that proclaiming beforehand that the war should bring no territorial changes would be unwise, but that it would be equally unwise to arouse the alarm of neutral countries by proclaiming a just for peace acquisitions.

Deputy Heine recommended the adoption of amendments to the law relating to assembly and association which were proposed by the budget committee. The amendments include the repeal of provisions against the use of foreign languages in public meetings and also provisions affecting the status of the labor unions.

Clemens Delbrück, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Interior, stated that he was unable to say yet whether the

GERMANS DRIVEN OVER FRONTIER

Engagement at Taurögen, at North End of Lake, Results in Favor of Russians—Capture of Memel.

TURKS NOT ACTIVE

Outposts Make No Movement Towards Egyptian Frontier—Locusts Do Damage in Palestine

LOSS OF SHIPS WILL NOT DETER

Forcing of Dardanelles Will Be Proceeded With at All Costs—Indications of Confidence in Naval Supremacy.

CAIRO, March 19.—The following statement was issued officially here today:

"There has been nothing to report since the last official communications. Patrols and aeroplanes reconnoitred show that there is very little activity among the outposts of the enemy, which remain in the same places as before, some four days' march from the frontier.

"The work on the railroad near Lydda is being continued steadily. Locusts are reported as causing great damage to crops in Southern Palestine."

France's Foreign Trade

PARIS, March 20.—Statistics of the foreign trade of France during the first months of 1915 show a decrease as compared with 1914 of 62,000,000 francs a month, equally divided between exports and imports. The decrease in the first five months of the year is the rate of 820,000,000 francs a month. These figures are taken to indicate a revival in trade.

ROLL OF DEAD OFFICERS GROWS

Latest Lists Bring Total for British Army on Continent to 1,543 Killed, 2,833 Wounded, 705 Missing.

LONDON, March 20.—The London Chronicle says this morning:

"The loss of three battleships in Thursday's attack on the interior forts of the Dardanelles will be received with profound regret in both England and France, but it affects in no respect the ultimate success of the operations."

"In the narrow channel, where the danger of drifting mines is increased by the rapidity of the current, the operations of mine sweepers can never certainly be regarded as completed, and it would indeed have been surprising if the Allied fleet had succeeded in forcing a passage without the loss of ships."

"We have ourselves suffered material loss which we can well bear, and it has happily not been accompanied by severe loss of life. Our sympathy goes out to our Ally in her loss, which is heavier because it involved the death of so many brave men."

"Happily the situation is well in hand and our grasp of it, as the Admiralty report for the first time discloses, is not confined to naval measures."

"It is unfortunate that Admiral Carden, who began operations so brilliantly, should have been forced by illness to give up his command. But we have every confidence that his successor, Admiral de Robeck, with the great force at his command, will carry the task to a victorious, triumphant conclusion."

Could Be Spared

The Daily News naval expert says: "The loss of the *Irresistible* and the *Ocean* is a serious blow from a material point of view. But let us consider, in the first place, that trained men are of far more importance than old pre-dreadnought battleships, and, in the second place, that these vessels would not have been sent to the Eastern Mediterranean if we could not have well afforded to spare them from the North Sea. They were among our oldest ships, but the fact that they were old and that they were our very newest ships, showed that the naval positions in home waters is giving Lord Fisher no cause of anxiety."

"At the beginning of the war we had forty pre-dreadnought battleships to Germany's thirty, and after seven months' fighting we now have thirty-six to her twenty. On the other hand, we have increased our strength in ships of the latest type at a far greater rate than Germany can possibly have done."

"The French battleship *Bouvet* is the first important unit which our Allies have lost so far, though they have had two destroyers, three torpedo boats and two submarines lost."

"The damage inflicted upon the other ships shows that the fortifications are increasing in importance as the straits are penetrated. This was already evident from the statements that, after the shelling of the forts at the entrance, eleven and fourteen-inch guns had been encountered. It is necessary to remember, above all, that in the past it has always been regarded as Germany's greatest advantage that she had the most powerful fleet in the world, and that she was the only power with success—there are many views as to the correctness of this theory today, and it is obvious that in any case the Anglo-French fleet now has to get through the Dardanelles at all costs."

Austrian Landsturm Call

VIENNA, March 20.—Provincial authorities in Austria have been instructed by the Minister of the Interior to grant no exceptions from the landsturm levy. A most rigid examination is ordered, so that no man capable of army service may be overlooked.

Canadian's Courage

PARIS, March 20.—Julius Casagne, of the 23rd Infantry, a Canadian volunteer, is mentioned in the orders of the day. He made a rush on a German trench and tried to break in the protecting iron wire. He was killed and was killed on the spot.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

Report of His Assassination Is Revived by Various Reports Abroad

NEW YORK, March 19.—The report that the German Crown Prince is dead, which has been moved from time to time, is repeated, this time by a resident of Copenhagen, who says it is common knowledge in Denmark.

"The German Crown Prince has been murdered," says the correspondent. "He was killed by one of the members of his own suite. Since then the Kaiser has doubled his bodyguard with picked men, doubtless for fear he may have a similar fate."

It was recently reported that the Kaiser's eldest son had incurred his father's anger and had been called back from the front. It has also been said that the Crown Prince was seriously ill. Another report, received Thursday, said the Crown Prince is attending a war council at Lillie.

Take Guns to Britain

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Cunard liner *Orduna*, steamed for Liverpool via Halifax today with two big guns consigned to the British Government lashed to her forward deck. Each of the guns is more than 56 feet long. In the ship's hold were other pieces of ordnance.

Vice-Admiral Carden

LONDON, March 20.—The naval censor said tonight that there "was absolutely no truth" in the widely published report that Vice-Admiral Sackville Carden had been killed or wounded during the bombardment of the Dardanelles. The report was "wholly untrue," the censor said.

"On the left bank of the Niemen, the enemy, as a result of the losses of the last few days, have been compelled to evacuate the township of Pilvinski, in the region east of the Ozerokop-clovo line."

"On the right bank of the Niemen River, the engagements still bear the character of partial attacks by the Germans. In the neighborhood of Mysynski, in the direction of Kadidlo, an engagement resulted in complete defeat of the Germans. The latter attacked in close order and sustained enormous losses."

"On the left bank of the Vistula there is no change."

Fighting in Mountains

"In the Carpathians, according to supplementary reports, our counter-attacks on Thursday in the region of Cieskowice inflicted a serious defeat on the 35th hussar division. In the region south of Gorlice our troops delivered a counter-attack on the Austrian forces, which were operating very energetically. We made over 500 prisoners. Near Moldowaka we captured a fortified position from the enemy. His attempt to retake this position, as well as his repeated counter-attacks in the region of Nosanki, was unsuccessful."

"In Eastern Galicia fighting is proceeding north of Nadworna, the enemy occupying a strongly fortified position. At Przemyśl the enemy opened fire on our position on Thursday morning, and continued all day and the following night, wasting on unprecedented amount of ammunition. At five o'clock yesterday morning the garrison made a determined sortie in an easterly direction on the Modyk-Blyaw-Pleszow front."

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, without having succeeded in reaching our trenches, had suffered enormous losses by our fire, and was forced back on his own line of forts. Up to the present we have captured 3,000 prisoners, including 18 officers belonging to the 34th hussar division, which forms the nucleus of the garrison, with seven machine guns."

"According to further details of the sortie by the Przemyśl garrison on March 19, which was made by the entire twenty-third hussar division, we captured 107 officers, including a regimental commander, 3,954 men and sixteen machine guns."

"Prisoners captured were unanimous in saying that the losses of the division in killed and wounded were enormous."

Capture of Memel

"Troops reached Memel, after crossing the frontier near Gerdia, and defeated the Germans, from whom we captured cannon, machine guns and motor lorries full of ammunition. Memel was defended by two regiments of the landsturm who when repulsed mingled with the population."

"When our troops entered the town at 8 o'clock in the evening they were received by fire from houses and barricades. Not only the troops but the inhabitants took part in the battle. Our troops then left Memel, which was subjected to a brief artillery fire. Our shells forced the enemy to cease resistance. The population of the town was cleared out onto a tongue of land leading to Koenigsberg."

Austrian Report

VIENNA, March 20.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Along the Carpathian front there have been no important developments, but at some points a brisk artillery duel was engaged in. To the northeast of Nadworna (southeast Galicia) a night attack on several Russian battalions was repulsed."

"Comparative quiet has prevailed in other sections of the battle front in this part of Galicia."

"The Przemyśl garrison made a sortie yesterday in an easterly direction and encountered strong forces of the enemy, which after several hours' fighting retired."

One of German Interests

LONDON, March 20.—The Athens correspondent of The Morning Post says that the United States Government has consented to take charge of German interests in Turkey in event of the fall of Constantinople.

Afraid of Italy

VIENNA, March 20.—Austria is continuing her work of fortifying all along the Italian frontier with increased activity. Large numbers of troops and artillery have recently arrived at Rivara and Gortina, and the frontier services have been considerably reinforced.

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STORM RAISED IN REICHTAG

Socialist Deputies Offer Objection to Harsh Treatment of Foreign Territory Now Occupied by German Troops.

MILITARY MEASURES
NOT GOOD POLITICS

Dr. Liebknecht Called to Order for Use of Term "Barbarism"—Members of Right Aroused to Anger.

EMBARGO IN ADRIATIC

ROME, March 20.—Commanders of the Anglo-French fleet in the Adriatic Sea, according to advices from Ancona, have been notified by their Governments that the transportation of goods of any kind to or from ports on the Austrian coast is prohibited under the terms of the Allied naval policy, and that steamers carrying such cargoes are to be seized.

LONDON, March 20.—It is reported that a Spanish ship laden with iron ore and proceeding to a German port has been captured by a British cruiser on the Goodwin sands, near the Dover Straits, and taken to Swinemunde.

Liberal Nominated

KELOWNA, B. C., March 20.—Leslie V. Rogers, High School principal of Kelowna, was chosen as the Liberal candidate for South Okanagan at a convention today.

OXFORD EQUIPS
GOOD HOSPITAL

Has Three Canadian Patients, One Being From Victoria—Stories of Actions in Which They Were Injured.

OXFORD, Eng., March 20.—While contributing from her college to the fighting forces of the Empire, Oxford is also doing her part for the alleviation of the sufferers from the front, and today I saw three sick Canadian soldiers who had come direct from the firing line. That magnificent building known as the University Examination Schools, with which Canadian educationists who visited England last Summer will be familiar, has been converted into an admirably equipped hospital.

The Canadian inmates were exceedingly cheerful, and I found ladies of the Canadian Red Cross Society by their bedside carrying a ray of sunshine into their wards.

There is no mistaking the popularity of a soldier from Canada. The way in which men have come forward from Atlantic to Pacific has touched the imagination of the public, and it was today to see how the Canadian soldier was being sought out in the Oxford hospital. It is needless to say the men find delight in discussing events with their visitors. At the same time they consider it ill-luck to be returned so soon.

"I had very hard luck," said Driver Sterling Thomas, of Montreal, who was attached to the Canadian Royal Field Artillery. "I went over with the second contingent from Salisbury, and just when I was feeling very fit, and ready for anything, a German sniper put me out of action."

"We were at Ypres, and I was driving up preparatory to action. Concealed somewhere was a sniper, whose shot struck my horse. On receiving a bullet in the shoulder the animal plunged forward, and as it fell I fell with it. So here I am, but not for long, I hope."

Another Canadian, Oxford Private Richards, of Edmonton, Alta., belongs to the Princess Patricia's, and his wound was received after an encounter with the Germans. "About fifty of us were ordered to take a trench," he said, "and we just did it. We held the trench though, and did their best to recapture their lost possession. When morning came we found they were only a short distance from us. Then they started throwing hand grenades, and unfortunately one of these missiles in exploding hit me. We held the trench though."

In the same ward is Private Brown, of the Canadian Scottish, from Victoria, who is suffering from a slight injury caused by a fall.

These are the only Canadians at Oxford at present, and all three are making excellent progress.

Flow for Europe

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—A local milling company has completed the shipment of 100,000 sacks of flour to New York from where it will be shipped to different European nations now at war. The sum involved is said to be \$1,000,000. The milling company purchased \$12,000 bushels of wheat in filling the order.

Norwegian and American Vessels Are Taken to Kirkwall for Examination—Germans Seize Cargo of Oil

LONDON, March 20.—The Norwegian steamer *Prospere*, from New York to Gothenburg, was detained on March 15 at Kirkwall, Scotland, where she will be required to discharge her cargo of lard and other products of American packers, believed by British officials to be destined for Germany.

The Tancard, a Norwegian ship from Galveston to Gothenburg, the John Blumer, Norwegian, from Savannah to Gothenburg, and the Sotra, Norwegian, from New Orleans to Gothenburg, were detained at Kirkwall on March 14 for an investigation. The Norwegian ship *Balto* was detained at Kirkwall on March 9, and is still held, the authorities being suspicious as to the destination of the cargo of oil and lard.

The American ship *Greenbrier*, from Charleston, S. C., for Bremen, was detained on March 13 at Kirkwall for an investigation. This is the second trip of this cotton ship on which she has been stopped at Kirkwall. On her previous voyage the raising of the British flag by the boarding officers created much discussion.

It has been ascertained that the American steamer *Marana*, now being held at Hill for action by a British court, was formerly the British steamer *Christiansburg*, and that she

ALLIES CAN WIN AT DARDANELLES

Confident That Efforts Will Finally Result in Success, Despite Any Losses to Bombarding Fleet.

LAND FORCES SOON
IN CO-OPERATION

Struggles on the Eastern and Western Fronts Bring No Important Developments—Troubles of Neutral Vessels.

LONDON, March 20.—Undaunted by the loss of the battleships *Bouvet*, *Ocean* and *Irresistible*, the Allies are going ahead with their plan to force the Dardanelles, confident that success will attend their efforts.

On their part the Turks express confidence that the forts and the mines will be able to keep out the ships of the Allies.

The French battleship *Henri IV*, and the British battleship *Queen* and *Improbable* already are on their way to the East to replace the ships sunk by the mines, and those ships which were damaged are undergoing repairs on the spot. Thus, within a few days at the least, the fleet will be as formidable as ever, while the Russian Black Sea squadron is believed to be ready to co-operate.

Few British Casualties

Except in the case of the *Bouvet*, of whose crew only sixty-four were saved, the British suffered no serious loss. The British Admiralty tonight published the casualties among the officers on the *Irresistible*, and although the ship was sunk and the crew had been transferred under a hot fire, it contains the names of only four officers lost and one severely wounded.

Part of the fleet re-entered the straits yesterday, but owing to the unfavorable weather the bombardment of the day before was not repeated, and probably the only object of the warships was to prevent the Turks from repairing the damage already done.

The Admiralty states that steps are being taken to deal with the mine, but experts warn the public that as long as the Turks have mines to set free in the strong current which rushes through the straits, the ships will be exposed to this danger. The direction of the current, however, changes, of course, but with a big fleet some of the ships must enter the area thus mined, and lying across the straits to fire broadsides offer a large target to floating mines.

Precautions as to the landing of a force are closely guarded, but it is known that an army of considerable size is ready to attack the Turkish forces along the Dardanelles when the Admiralty advise that the moment has arrived.

Fighting in East and West

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H.M.S. MAJESTIC

British battleship taking part in the bombardment of the Dardanelles fortresses

CONSERVATIVES OF VANCOUVER

Hon. W. J. Bowser Given Complimentary Nomination by Convention—Other Candidates Selected.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 20.—At a large and enthusiastic Conservative nominating convention, held here tonight, Hon. W. J. Bowser was tendered a complimentary nomination, and Messrs. C. E. Tisdall, A. H. B. Macgowan, F. W. Welsh, president of the Vancouver Conservative Association, Walter Leek and Thomas Duke were selected as his running mates on the first ballot.

Only two of the officially accredited delegates failed to be present. Wards 3 and 4 having to call on an alternate delegate each. With the president of the Vancouver Conservative Association a delegate ex-officio, there were 141 delegates in all, making it necessary to secure 71 votes for a majority. Mr. Tisdall headed the ballot, securing 155 votes out of a total of 341. Mr. Welsh ran second with 113, and Mr. Duke a close third with 111. Mr. Leek polled 108 votes, and Mr. Macgowan just fell three below the century mark.

Other nominees and their vote were as follows: Charles Jones, 37; W. R. Owen, 30; James Reid, 28; A. C. Stewart, 18; Alderman Woodside, 16; Dr. F. P. Paterson was nominated, but withdrew before the ballot was cast.

Mr. Bowser made a fitting speech. He expressed his satisfaction over the choice of his running mates, and pointed out that every man on the ticket had been a resident of the city for over twenty years. All had been elected for different positions by the city at large. He said the Liberals had been challenging the Government for a long time to call an election, but as soon as the challenge was accepted, they began to hunt for cover. He pointed out that every man on the ticket had been a resident of the city for over twenty years. All had been elected for different positions by the city at large. He said the Liberals had been challenging the Government for a long time to call an election, but as soon as the challenge was accepted, they began to hunt for cover.

NOW BILLETING PIGS

Belgians Are Forced by Invaders to Care for Animals—Occupants of Flats Not Excepted

BRUSSELS, March 20.—One million German pigs have been billeted on the civilian population of Belgium. The pigs must be fed and cared for by the Belgians, who, without distinction as to class, must perform the service. One of the wealthiest inhabitants of Brussels has been compelled to take twelve huge du-wahs in his stable—produced—eaten by the weak. His poorest neighbors have at least one pig to a family.

For some time there have been reports of a shortage of fodder in Germany; the amount in Belgium is nearly normal, hence the action of the Germans. Belgians are concerned lest the presence of the pigs assist in a further depletion of the already scanty supplies of food necessary for the people.

The German authorities have devised an elaborate system of billeting the pigs and obtaining reports as to their condition. The distribution system has broken down occasionally, however, with the result that occupants of apartments and flats have found themselves saddled with the care of animals.

JAPAN'S PLANS NOT RELISHED

London Evening News Offers Vigorous Condemnation of Demands Made on China—Would Mean Full Control.

LONDON, March 20.—The Evening News prints an editorial vigorously condemning the Japanese demands on China. It says:

"A determined attempt is being made to keep the truth from the people of these islands. The Japanese Government is endeavoring to draw us into the Allies and the American Government requested that secrecy be observed. Apparently this version omitted ten of the twenty-one demands and gave the eleven far from accurately.

"The British Foreign Office has steadily refused to give any light on the matter, and the censors have prevented proper information from reaching the British people by cable. From the full account in The Manchester Guardian it is plain why the Foreign Office thinks that the Japanese demands would be likely to react very unpleasantly on English opinion.

"They would convert the Province of Shan Tung to a Japanese sphere of influence; they would make South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, for all practical purposes, Japanese Provinces; they would give Japan a monopoly of the vast mineral wealth of the Yangtze Valley, incidental to which would be the power to sever Northern from Southern China.

"They would give Japan control of China's war munitions. They would hand over the policing of important areas of China to Japanese troops. They would set Japanese experts in control of China's political and military and financial affairs; they would set up a Monroe Doctrine operative against all powers except Japan. They would open all China to the enterprise of Japan's political missionaries.

"A scheme of this kind, if carried through, would put all China under Japanese suzerainty. Of course it would also imperil the extensive British commercial and industrial interests in China and knock the bottom out of the Anglo-Japanese treaty which guarantees the integrity of China and equality of opportunity to all powers.

"We can understand quite well that the British Foreign Office should be quite unimpressed, but the policy of suppression has broken down. The sooner it is formally abandoned and the full facts are laid before the country and the opinion of Parliament finds expression the better for us, the better for China and the better for Japan."

Graves of Murder Said

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 20.—Ratan Singh, who, with Amar Singh, was shot in an affray in a Hindu store at the corner of Granville Street and Third Avenue on Thursday evening, died at the General Hospital at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The charges against Jagat Singh had been changed from attempted murder to murder. One report has it that the shot which killed Ratan Singh was meant for Bela Singh, an East Indian, whose life has several times been threatened since his acquittal on a murder charge by last session. The police are afraid that the disturbances now prevailing give rise to a repetition of last year's trouble in the East Indian quarter.

The British Army claims as a standard issue from the Government of Canada 12, 1914.

TWO CAN PLAY REPRISAL GAME

Russians Make Reply to German Threat of "Frightfulness" in Connection With East Prussia Invasion.

PETROGRAD, March 20.—The following Russian official statement was issued here tonight: "A German communication issued on March 19, concerning the advance of the Russian troops on Memel (East Prussia) threatens reprisals against Russian towns and villages for any losses sustained by the Memel population. The Russian general staff hereby announces that Memel was openly defended by an armed enemy force. The battle took place in the streets.

"The civilian population having taken part in this battle, our troops were compelled to take corresponding action. Therefore, if the German troops carry out the threats against the peaceful civilian population of Russia, these acts of the German troops must be regarded not as reprisals but as independent acts, and the moral responsibility for the consequences must rest on the Germans."

CONCERT AT COURTENAY

St. Patrick's Day Is Celebrated by Very Successful Concert—Appreciated by Large Audience

COURTENAY, B. C., March 20.—The musical element at Courtenay has recently been enjoying a series of very good concerts, the last two being, respectively, Scotch and Irish. A large audience was in attendance at the St. Patrick's Day concert, which was opened by the chairman, the Rev. H. Menzies. The opening item was a "March" composed by "McNabara's Band" by Mr. Linden. A song by Mr. Morrison was followed by Mr. Duncan, who delivered a reading. Mrs. Blair gave a pretty rendition of "Silver Threads among the Gold," accompanied by the band, while Messrs. Shoppard and Head pleased the audience with a song, followed by "Killarney" by Mrs. Colin Campbell. Miss Beattie gave a much appreciated recitation and a sketch, entitled, "In Want of a Servant" brought the programme to a close.

SUICIDES IN SEATTLE

Two Men and a Girl Have Taken Their Own Lives Within Past Two Days—One Strange Method

SEATTLE, March 20.—Edward Fleming, a railroad contractor, 28 years old, went to the county morgue late today, viewed the body of Miss Myrtle Cookman, who killed herself in his room last night and drew a pistol from his pocket and killed himself with a shot through the head. A deputy coroner and two men who went to the morgue with Fleming attempted to interfere, but were too late. A note left Fleming by Miss Cookman and also took her life because he did not care for her. A brother of Fleming lives in Minneapolis.

Tying one end of a long rope around his waist and fastening the other to a rowboat in which he rowed out on Lake Washington, Samuel K. Shaw, 41 years old, manager of the Credit Bureau of the King County Medical Society, shot himself through the head and fell into the lake. The body was recovered late today when the captain of a passing ferry boarded the empty rowboat and pulled in the rope, drawing the body to the surface. His health is assigned as the cause of the suicide.

SHIPPERS WANT CASH

Germanes Find It Difficult to Purchase American Goods—Promises to Pay When Delivered

NEW YORK, March 20.—A prominent German financier visited one of the great private banking houses within the past few days. He said his business here was to purchase supplies for which payment would be made on delivery, but that his found sellers unwilling to trade in any other way than on payment for goods delivered. For at New York or other American ports. He wanted some one willing to take the intermediate risk, making shipment via whatever route he chose so long as the supplies ultimately reached Germany. The house made it plain that it could do nothing in the matter, but suggested that a certain shipping man, who has not been averse to taking that kind of risk, should be consulted. This was done, but the shipping man said that although he had taken such risks in the past, conditions were different now, and that he could not engage in the business for any terms. He mentioned a certain banking house at some preliminary, the chief members of which are German or of German extraction, saying that the firm had undertaken to insure safe delivery of goods for Germany, and that

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no far as he knew it was still in the business.

This house was approached, but no persuasion could induce it to do what was wanted. It believed the time had gone by when the United States, or any other country could ship products into Germany, either directly or through neutral ports. The grip of the Allies was too strong.

That Germany is now effectively "battled up" is the belief of many both in banking quarters and in shipping trade circles.

Canada Gets Albert Medal

LONDON, March 20.—The current issue of The London Gazette contains the announcement that the King has awarded the Albert Medal of the second class, for saving life on land, to James Julian Carter, brakeman on the C. P. R., in recognition of his gallantry in rescuing a little girl, Violet Freeman, at Tweed, Ont., in May last year.



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TAKE REVENGE ON PRISONERS

Sentiment Said to Have Been Expressed in Letter by High German Official—Hatred of Britain.

LONDON, March 20.—The Morning Post publishes this morning a letter received from a "neutral correspondent" on whose good faith absolute reliance may be placed. The Post says that it was written by a highly placed official of the German Government, being the third communication that it has received from this source.

"In the last one," The Post remarks, "this high German official roundly declared that if there was any shortage of food in Germany the English prisoners would be the first to be starved."

The letter reads as follows: "Many thanks for your last letter. I showed it to Prince —, and he thought your proposition good. But it is the damned English that may be the cause of the solution of our prisoner problem. It is they that turn our stomachs. But for them we should not now be getting near the precincts of starvation."

"Between us, as old friends, I tell you that we shall be face to face with starvation, and it is due to England alone—this Germany which is going to torture our beloved Fatherland."

"Yet you say that we cannot starve the prisoners. Why not? I ask you. It is England's own fault. We have many of her people as prisoners, remember that always."

"As solemnly I give I tell you this, as I write this letter to you: No one in our Reichstag imagined England as our enemy from the highest downward. No, no, a thousand times no."

"Not only now is she our worst enemy, but she is ruining us. Thousands of the best sons of the Fatherland have spilled their blood through England."

All Due to England
 "Through England and the English thousands of Germans have suffered. God in heaven! I can't tell you on paper the horrors and the sufferings, all through England. And to think, all this misery thousands of women and children, if England can manage it, will starve to death. Oh! my friend, can you ask me to think of England and the English but in one way?"

Here the writer goes on to tell the English, "swine and that the Germans cannot treat their officers or soldiers except as such."

"No persuasion from you will make any difference, from the Kaiser down to the gutter boy. We all say the same. We don't want to exchange them, but let them be here, and if they don't survive the war with our Fatherland, racked as she is, remember well that a great many of the Fatherland's best will die for their country, but they will die with honor, while the English will die polluting the Fatherland. We are not going to feed them when we want for ourselves."

"You think my friend, that I am cruel and I am merciless, but since my last letter a new feeling has been coming over me, and it is that England has brought upon us all these wrongs, causing all our sorrow and ruin and her sons must suffer now."

"I tell you, Americans, why that England is the laughing stock of the world. With our prisoners. And why to save her conscience for all she's about to aggrandize herself through Germany's downfall, she's slobbering over our Germans in England. Why, the prisoners themselves own it, and we say, well, we will be honest."

"We will show the world that we won't slobber over the English prisoners. No, they shall first starve slowly, but surely."

"We hear that England says to all the neutral Powers: 'See how we treat German prisoners! then see how they treat ours.' Well, we will take very good care to let the neutral Powers see that we are fighting like Germans—full of courage, full of hope—and we look after what we want."

Honest Germans
 "We are not afraid, like England, with her old womanlike policies, to insist that our prisoners in England should be well treated. America tells us that England must, and will, treat them so, but we tell America that we are not ruled by old women, but by men, and we treat our hated enemies as swine, which we consider them to be, and no country will have the power to stop us."

"We are honest, we Germans. We hate England, and we show it. They hate us, but because they are afraid of America and the neutral nations, they dare not show it, and which country has the most respect? Well, ask the Americans with us."

"Think, 200,000 Russians will be exchanged this month for 200,000 Germans, and I am with you (so are the rest of the prisoners' councils) that a neutral country should be responsible, so that if we return them to Russia, on the parole of the Russian Government, they will not fight us again. And a neutral country will be responsible that Russia keeps her parole for many of these 200,000 will in time recover."

"With France I agree, too, that prisoners shall be exchanged, always under those conditions that a neutral country will be surety that the parole is kept."

"But with the English prisoners I say no. England is causing starvation. In turn we'll let the English prisoners join us in our starvation."

"Yes, so let the French, Belgian and Russians go, but keep the English. 'Certainly, mein friend, your proposal has been under discussion and is to be taken to the Kaiser for discussion by your faithful friend, and then I will write you again. It is a solution worthy of the problem worrying our country, and I thank you for such heaven-born help.'"

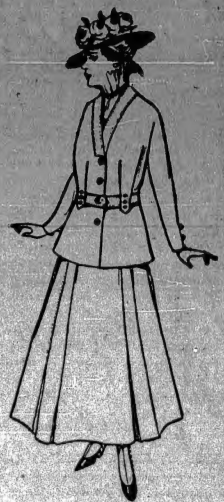
"So much rests in my hands with these unfortunate prisoners of war that I hail with joy such a proposal which your counsel and our highest (officials) will discuss with all speed."

Charles Francis Adams Dead
 LINCOLN, Mass., March 20.—Charles Francis Adams died early today at his winter residence, 1101 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington. He had been ill with the grippe for a week. Mr. Adams was born in 1815. Word of his death was received at his home here this forenoon.

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Featuring Popular-Priced Models at \$25 \$32.50, \$35, and Up to \$50

"TRULY Wonderful" are the values which this showing of new, popular-priced Spring Costumes represent, and makes this display one of exceptional merit. Particularly do we mention charming Novelty Suits of silk poplin at \$32.50. Coats are of shorter type, well lined with silk, and feature the new military collars and belted effects. Skirts are just as attractive as the coats and come in the new yoke pleated and flare effects. In other styles your choice of materials is large—serges, covert cloths, poplins, gaberdines, basket weaves, etc. New Shades of putty, Belgium and navy blue, battleship grey, sand shades, Russian green, white black and white checks are much in evidence. Suits for Junior Girls in all the leading materials and shades is a feature of "Campbell's" Ready-to-Wear Dept. this season, to fit ages 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and the styles are all specially designed and adapted for young girls of the junior class, and at prices which represent "Campbell's" exclusive values.



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 See our range of Coats for junior girls, sizes 13 to 20 years.

Easter Accessories

With Easter only two weeks away, the question of replenishing your stock of "Easter accessories" is an important one. Our large and superb stock of Gloves, Neckwear, Frillings, Marabou and Ostrich Scarves, etc., affords a good opportunity for you to make your Easter purchases at a great saving. Let us call your attention to the fact that our glove stock is one of the largest and most varied of its kind in the West.

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LAW QUESTIONS ARE DEALT WITH

Addresses of Prominent Members of Bar at First Annual Meeting of Association—Confusion of Laws.

MONTREAL, March 20.—The first annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, organized a year ago, which opened here yesterday, was the occasion for speeches on topics concerning Canadian laws and their application. Sir James Aikins, the president, discussed the confusion in common laws in every Province and urged codification. J. S. Ewart, K. C., discussed the change in inter-empire relations to be expected after the war. Eugene Lafleur, K. C., favored unification of laws throughout the Dominion. The Solicitor-General discussed the parole of prisoners and its successful results. Hon. James Beck, formerly assistant Attorney-General of the United States, considered the nations must organize to prevent any other outbreaks of war such as the present. The meeting of the association concluded today.

Confusion in Legislation
 Sir James Aikins, K. C., M. P., of Winnipeg, president of the Bar Association, in his address drew attention to and urged the necessity of codification of the laws in the Provinces where the common law prevails. He discussed the amount of legislation passed, saying: "Our public laws are frequently ill-drawn and fragmentary, containing unnecessary and disturbing provision." Courts and legislatures were ceaselessly on, piling Pelion upon Ossa and Olympus on both, to the dismay of the law-abiding lawyer and the helpless people. Judgments coming from many courts and judges who have varying qualities, and in different jurisdictions and environments, had been delivered in different decades, and had resulted in an irregular and incomplete development of the law on almost every subject. Great points were left undecided. Trivial ones resolved elaborate judgments. Nevertheless, in these judgments there was a mine of wisdom. They contained the accumulated legal experience of many generations. The remedy was to compress, to write the principles which have been settled by decision or statute in a well arranged code.

Sir James said that as the laws of the land were for its people, those who were to obey them should have some opportunity of knowing them, or, at least, their general principles. The involved condition of Canadian law made specialization necessary, a consequence that would be avoided by a code law. The codification of common law must be kept in view because of its influence on the unification of law throughout the Empire.

Canada and Empire
 J. S. Ewart, K. C., discussing "Federalism and Confederation," thought that there could be no question that the statute of Canada would be affected fundamentally by the war, and the legal profession should be preparing itself for the change. If Imperial Federation was proposed, they would have to inquire into what legislative subjects would be entrusted to a federal parliament, and whether tariff and merchant shipping were among them. Would its jurisdiction be



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confined to foreign relations, the army and navy and India? Would the imperial parliament debate only subjects over which it had jurisdiction, and would it reverse British practice in reference to foreign affairs and debate them? Would foreign affairs be the sole issue at elections? Would the federal parliament impose its own taxes and collect its own revenue?

Mr. Ewart said that his own idea on the subject was that Canada should be elevated to the political status of the United Kingdom in every respect, such elevation being accompanied or followed by such alliance or entente as might be agreed upon by the respective nations.

Eugene Lafleur, K. C., speaking on "Uniformity of Laws," advocated strongly the making uniform of laws throughout Canada.

"Shall we," he said, "by remaining in the jealous isolation, encourage the aimless and inevitable differentiation of our legal systems, or shall we, rather, in so far as our special circumstances will permit, fall into line with the movement in all great nations towards the goal which a great Belgian jurist called 'The Unity of the Law?'"

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General of Canada, paid a tribute to the ex-acting Attorney-General of the United States, voicing the appreciation of Canada to Hon. Mr. Beck on his study and authorship of "The Evidence in the Case"—a book on the causes and responsibilities of the European war, with which, the Solicitor-General said, "there is none that compares in usefulness, in interest and in effect."

Discussing "The Parole System in Canada," the Solicitor-General said: "Canada's parole system has been in operation since 1899, and since that time we have paroled 6,649 prisoners. Of that 6,649 are still reported. Of the others there are only 193 who were

convicted of crime within the period of the sentence. This is 2.9 per cent. There are 226 who violated their parole, so the total number who did not make good is 418, or 6.4 per cent."

War Prevention
 Hon. James Beck, of New York, a former assistant attorney-general of the United States, speaking on "The Lawyer and Social Progress," touched upon the war.

"After this terrible war is over," he said, "there will arise from every part of the globe an insistence that its repetition shall be prohibited, and that the relative of the different states shall be fixed by some permanent and enforceable laws." An international legislature to enact such laws was a suggestion, an international judiciary to interpret them, and some co-operative effort to enforce them.

"Had all the signatories to The Hague Convention agreed that they would unite to suppress the attempt of any member or of any nation to disturb the peace of the world by an unnecessary appeal to force, this great war would never have been. With the audacity of a madman, Germany and Austria challenged the greater part of Europe, but assuredly they would never have precipitated a war if there had been sufficient solidarity in civilization to make all civilized nations collectively responsible for the suppression of an attempt to impose force upon a weak state. The motto of civilization ought to be 'Back for All and All for Back.'"

Warning for Future Wars
 NORFOLK, Va., March 20.—The British engineers who were responsible for the Titanic disaster have been invited to the White House to advise the government on the prevention of future disasters. News came in from the White House that the engineers were being consulted.

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Immigration Statistics

LONDON, March 19.—The first in the immigration last year from these islands to British possessions was 117,000. Of this 117,000, 115,000 were from the United Kingdom, and 2,000 from the rest of the Empire.

Immigration from the United States was 11,000, from Canada 10,000, from Australia 8,000, from New Zealand 7,000, from South Africa 6,000, from India 5,000, from China 4,000, from Japan 3,000, from the Philippines 2,000, from the West Indies 1,000, from the South Sea Islands 1,000, from the Straits Settlements 1,000, from the Federated Malay States 1,000, from the Dutch East Indies 1,000, from the German Colonies 1,000, from the Portuguese Colonies 1,000, from the Spanish Colonies 1,000, from the Italian Colonies 1,000, from the American Colonies 1,000, from the French Colonies 1,000, from the Belgian Colonies 1,000, from the Dutch Colonies 1,000, from the German Colonies 1,000, from the Portuguese Colonies 1,000, from the Spanish Colonies 1,000, from the Italian Colonies 1,000, from the American Colonies 1,000, from the French Colonies 1,000, from the Belgian Colonies 1,000, from the Dutch Colonies 1,000, from the German Colonies 1,000, from the Portuguese Colonies 1,000, from the 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Sunday, March 21, 1915

THE WAR

Yesterday seems to have been somewhat of a day of rest on both battlefronts, and the only place from which any great activity was reported was the Dardanelles, where the Allied fleet renewed the bombardment with great vigor. A dispatch in yesterday morning's paper speaking of the battle fought in the North of Poland, said that it was undertaken because the Kaiser personally desired something to be accomplished, and it rather conveys the impression that it was begun against General Von Hindenburg's better judgment. Renewed reports of the seriousness of the threat trouble with which the Kaiser is afflicted have come to hand. If they should prove to be true, no surprise would be felt, weakness of the throat being hereditary in his family. If his health is as represented, many things are susceptible of an explanation, which would not be offered if he was quite well, and the unfortunate battle north of Warsaw is one of them. Little has been heard of his activities recently. There has been a cessation of the driving movements, which his forces attempted on both fronts, only to fail, and no new line of tactics has yet been developed. Of course this may be due to the fact that the time of year is what is called between seasons, but it may also be owing to the lack of a controlling mind, as would be the case if the Kaiser is, as one dispatch alleged, quite seriously ill. Germany's fleet, from which so much was expected, and her millions of armed men are now, seven and a half months since the beginning of the war, either idle or simply marking time. This may be explained upon the hypothesis that the Kaiser is physically not able to direct the campaign, and yet not sufficiently incapacitated to make it necessary to hand over the control temporarily to someone else. This is mere speculation to account for the remarkable period of relative quiet prevailing along the German lines, where nothing is being done by the Germans that can well be avoided.

THE BLOCKADE

A New York despatch says that the blockade of Germany is so complete that no shippers will undertake to send goods to that country without payment in advance. It is characteristic of Germany to suppose shippers could be induced to take the risk of delivery. During the War of Secession, ship-owners were willing to gamble upon the chance of running the blockade, for if they could get into a Southern port with a cargo of anything they could get in exchange for what they carried a cargo of cotton, which would command a very high price if they were lucky enough to get safely out with it. It was all a gamble, but with much to gain, and the spice of adventure in the hazard was sufficient to tempt many people to take the risk. But a blockade between 1861 and 1865 was a very different thing from one in 1915. The odds are too great against success when ships of war with great speed and wireless equipment guard every avenue of commerce. If anyone is going to take the risk it ought to be Germany. In that case the vendor would have his money and would be at no loss if the ship were seized, but the goods would be forfeited, whereas they might not be if the title to them remained in the vendor. Germany will have to fight her own commercial battles.

INFLUENCE OF WAR

Nothing can make war in itself a good thing. The work of destruction which years of labor cannot restore, the dislocation of business, the incalculable physical and mental suffering which it entails, the wreck of thousands of lives through wounds or disease, the breaking up of homes and families, the awful harvest of death form a combination of evil which no one can hope or need wish to grasp. Unfortunately, also, war leaves behind it many germs of future strife. It is possible for one nation to pound another into temporary submission, but no monarch or statesman has even yet been able to crush the sentiments of a people or to so adjust international relations as to avoid friction. The best system of human government yet devised is incapable of maintaining what seem to be the rights of its people without recourse to war. Therefore, not only is war bad in itself, but it is bad because its results are always inconclusive in the long run.

But there is something greater than property, greater than the happiness of individuals, greater even than life, and it is humanity as a whole, and no one can deny that humanity as a whole receives benefits from war. Whether or not these benefits might not be won in any other way need not now be considered. We are concerned with these as they are, not as they might be under

morning paper and see before us a long list of casualties. Some of the names are only too familiar to us, and we recall the hour when, in the glory of their manhood, they said "Good-bye" to us as they went away on a patriotic task for us, our children and our children's children. If we do not ourselves recall the names, we know that someone else does, and that the list is a message of sorrow to other hearts than ours. In another column we read that hundreds and perhaps thousands of the enemy are dead or wounded. In our gratitude for our success, we do not stop to think, perhaps, that such a line as "The enemy's loss ran into thousands" means the same flood of sorrow sweeping through homes in enemy countries. The losses of our Allies are read of with scarcely a thought of what they imply. Can it be that all this sacrifice will be in vain? Is it possible that humanity will be none the better for it and that the world must go on with the same Damocles' sword of war ever suspended over it, and that mankind will receive no compensating advantages?

These are hard questions, and if some answer to them cannot be given that will accord in some measure at least with the betterment of mankind, then, indeed, is "our strength labor and sorrow." A lady recently said: "My son is in the battle line. If he is killed, I will run the Union Jack to the top of the mast." This is a magnificent exhibition of faith that the sacrifice of her son, if it must be made, will not be in vain; that she believes the world will be the better because her boy has died for it. Surely this cannot be a mistake. Surely there must be a silver lining to the war-cloud. Masterlinck has said that we are living in the Heroic Age. Material progress in physical things and the materialistic development of thought has not crushed the divinity of humanity. Rather is it strengthening it with new life by demonstrating that there are things more to be desired than gold. There was an ancient saying among the Jews that without the shedding of blood there was no remission of sins. The civilized world, as we fondly call it, has been guilty of forgetting that there is such a thing as human brotherhood. Greater than the greatest triumphs of science, art and mechanical skill, greater than every other triumph has been that of selfishness. With all our boasted progress toward liberty, and all our theoretical advances towards popular government, the affairs of mankind are as much dominated by the few today as ever before in history. We have a greater semblance of individual liberty than any previous generation has enjoyed for more than 2,000 years, but we have surrendered the substance for the shadow. We may have thrown down the old lines of social demarcation, but with them have departed the responsibilities arising out of them. The war will bring about an awakening. "The Heroic Age" will leave an indelible impression upon the minds of men. We are discovering the things that are really worth while. We are learning that beneath the frivolity, the selfishness, the carelessness, the apparent godlessness of our neighbors there is something which demonstrates that humanity is, after all, something far greater than material achievement.

In this year 1915 we are living under the influence of the great about, "It is the will of God," which went up from the multitude at Clermont, 325 years ago, and interrupted Pope Urban II, as he spoke to them of the proposed Crusade to rescue Jerusalem from the infidel. The measureless sacrifices which ensued saved the world from barbarism. Millions of the best men in Europe died in fruitless effort in the centuries which followed, but Christian civilization was born, and a spiritualized Europe was made possible. So it may be that in years to come, when our descendants look back to these tremendous times, they may realize what the travail of our souls means for humanity. Meanwhile it is for us to tread the path of duty, which ever was a thorny path. We and our Allies are giving of our best; our enemies are giving of their best, and good must come of such a sacrifice, even though the one or the other of the combatants must be wrong and both of them may be so to some extent.

THE WAR AND THE HUMORISTS

The war has not proved a source of much profit to the funny folk. The whole thing is too tremendously serious for mirth, and this is the first time when this has been the case for a long time. The Franco-Prussian War was the occasion of many a joke. The War of Secession brought out a myriad of them. The United States press is able now and then to evolve something that provokes a smile. Thus The New York World remarks: "Possibly the Germans retreated from Praszysz because they could not pronounce it," and The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks: "Vodka has been abolished now for six months, and Russians are going over to Germany in droves." This is not very clear until one remembers that beer is yet sold in the realms of the Kaiser. Little paragraphs like this are not uncommon in the papers south of the line, and they are distinguished by perfect neutrality. Each side is made the subject of a joke whenever there seems to be a chance of causing a smile. But the greater humorists are silent.

Now that we come to think of it, perhaps there are no longer any "greater" humorists in the United States. American humor is becoming almost as extinct as the Yankee, and he—that is, the Yankee that all the world used to laugh at and yet find to be very wiseable—is fast following the dodo into the realms of oblivion. American humor had its strength in contrast, but the American people are

there is little chance to make contrasts. A really civilized people are rarely funny. If we take up some of what were esteemed the witticisms in ancient Greece—that is, the English translations of them, for we defy anyone to find Greek itself a joke, he will be apt to wonder how these humorists of Athens got their fame. The men of Athens were much too civilized to be funny, almost too much so to be humorous. The United States has passed the funny stage, and only a very few of its writers have reached the humorous stage. In England they ceased to be intentionally funny a long time ago, but until the war broke out humor was developing finely.

There is a lot of grim humor on the battlefield and in the trenches. They laugh and crack more jokes there than we do who sit at home. Perhaps the reaction from the war will give a fresh impetus to fun. The War of Secession had that effect in the United States.

EGGS AND POULTRY

A correspondent sends us information in regard to poultry raising, which we do not print for the reason that bald statements of facts may create wrong impressions. The fact that some people have gone out or poultry raising proves nothing except that they have gone out of it. Without giving readers the means of judging of the validity of the reasons for such a course, the mere statement of the fact might be very misleading. If people in other lines of business went out of them because there was not much profit or even some loss temporarily, establishments would be closing up daily. A poultryman, like every other person in business, must recognize that fluctuations will occur.

A reason advanced by our correspondent and others for giving up this industry is the high cost of feed. One thing that would contribute to the removal of this handicap would be the raising of as much feed as possible at home. Another is co-operative buying. A remedy for what are called low prices might be found in co-operative selling, especially of eggs. We understand that infertile eggs may be kept almost indefinitely under favorable conditions.

The British victory at Neuve Chapelle, we doubt not, will prove one of very considerable moment, if it has definitely forestalled a German offensive in that area. Its importance can be gauged from the unremitting efforts the enemy has made to win back the lost ground. It may have the effect of entirely altering the plans of the German General Staff. This seems likely, for the offensive of the enemy, it was considered certain would be undertaken this month, has not yet matured.

A lady writes us, for publication, a letter denouncing anonymous letter writers, and signs it with an assumed name. The consistency of women has never been proverbial.

A contemporary, speaking of the qualifications of the Duke of Abruzzi for the command of the Italian fleet, mentions his achievements in the Himalayas. Unless the fleet is to operate in the Alps or the Balkans, we fail to see where the mountain experience of the admiral will come in. But all the same, he is the right type of man to command anywhere.

Practice makes perfect, and today Canada stands out conspicuously for the effectiveness and artistic finish of her exhibit palace and interior displays. The spectacle now being presented in San Francisco has been rehearsed in England and Belgium, while there are, of course, many new features prepared specially for this occasion. Those who saw the Canadian exhibit in Belgium say that wonderful as was that performance, it has been surpassed in excellence by the present demonstration of the Dominion's resources.

The building itself is as architecturally graceful as it is extensive and pretentious, while the money lavished on both the structure and its contents is an eloquent tribute to the international status of the exposition. Canada would certainly not have done anything so elaborate unless fully convinced that her triumph was to be, as she is, in the spotlight of the world.

But over and above the commercial motives which have actuated the Dominion in arranging its magnificent display is the pride which has influenced so many other countries in the direction of making their exhibits as complete as possible. There is business for the exhibitors in this exposition, but the exposition itself is something infinitely greater than a glorified fair. It is an artistic whole, and such a masterpiece in the aesthetic combination of all the arts and industries, that the pride of distinguished participation is far more than the thought of profit in the strictly commercial sense.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY

The losses suffered by the British during the fighting around Neuve Chapelle and at St. Etienne were very heavy. Already casualty lists containing the names of over 500 officers have been issued, and it is anticipated that the loss in non-commissioned officers and men will total between 10,000 and 12,000. The price appears an immense one to pay for a gain of 1,200 yards, but that is not the way it must be viewed. The effects of the battle will probably be more far-reaching than any that can as yet be estimated. It demonstrated in striking fashion the superiority of the Anglo-French Artillery and the advantage possessed by the British in hand-to-hand fighting. The long confinement in the trenches has in no way dampened the ardor and courage of the troops. In the face of machine guns and rifle fire from a sector of the front where the Germans were strongly entrenched, the British were able to make a definite ad-

won. They have beaten off all counter-attacks, according to the latest reports. There is another aspect of the battle of Neuve Chapelle that must not be overlooked. It will be recalled that the British advanced over a front of 4,000 yards. On the extreme right of this front, or in the immediate vicinity, is the point on the Western battle line where the armies of Britain and France join. This accounts for the use of French artillery during the bombardment preliminary to the attack in the open. It was against this junction of the Allied armies that the Germans were expected to make their next big attempt to break through. If that expectation was correct, the deliberate offensive taken by Sir John French was sound strategy, for there is hardly a doubt that it has completely upset the enemy's plans. The move forward was also probably dictated by a desire to gain new positions over a sector of the front in order to strengthen that portion of the battle line where the Allied armies come together. The strength of the opposing forces engaged accounts for the very heavy casualties on both sides. It must not be supposed for a moment that when advances are attempted by the Allies at other parts of the battle line, that it will be necessary to sacrifice so many lives in order to gain a thousand, or two thousand yards. Over such an extended front a large part of the line is weakly held. Whenever, when the time comes, a definite offensive is undertaken, it will be within such a strategical area that, if successful, its effect will be felt along the entire German front. The enemy is doubtless laying plans to produce a like result. It was the pressure on the French centre which forced the British to retire from Mons as far south as Coulommiers during the latter part of August and the beginning of September, and in the same way it was the British advance to the Marne and Aisne between September 8 and 12 which forced back General von Kluck's army from Paris and enabled the French to move northward from Vitry le Francois to Rheims and the front in the Argonne which they now hold.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No letters to the Editor will be printed except over the proper signature of the writer. The rule admits of no exceptions.

Voters' Lists
Sir—I wish to draw the attention of those who have registered on the Victoria city voters' list that it behooves them to look over the new lists, when ready, to ascertain if they are still on. At the May revision last year Mr. Baer, the Liberal organizer, objected to 1,400 names and succeeded in removing several hundred names. One of the persons objected to was Mr. G. R. Lawrence, of View Street, who had lived in the same place over fifty years. When such carelessness or malice was shown, it is probable that hundreds of persons will find themselves deprived of their votes when the election is held.

If the readers of The Colonist will call at the Conservative rooms, 1208 Government Street, my staff will be pleased to supply the information as to whether they are on the list or not.

As the last day for registration is April 15 all persons qualified to go on the list should make application at once.

The qualifications enabling a person to register are that the applicant is a British subject, 21 years of age, must have lived in the Province six months, and not on any other list in the Province.

The rooms of the Conservative Association are open every day from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. and a courteous staff will lend every assistance to inquirers.

W. H. PRICE,
Hon. Sec. Victoria Conservative Assn.,
Victoria, B. C., March 19, 1915.



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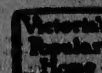
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- Whisk Banister Brushes, each 54c
- Stove Brushes, each 23c to 45c
- Wall Brushes, with long handles, each 54c to \$1.58
- Window Brushes, complete with long handles, each 68c to \$1.35
- Hair Brooms, polished back, complete with handle, each 58c to \$2.25
- Whisk Carpet Brooms, padded at ends, complete with polished handle, each \$1.13
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- Clothes Whisks, each 23c to 36c
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The Faultless, for spraying all kinds of shrubs, plants and small trees; well made and strong. Each.....	60c
25c Brooms, 3-tie, good corn, well made, light polished handles. Special, each.....	25c
Iron Kettles, English make, tin-lined, all sizes.....	\$1.00
Bread-Mixers, latest, McClary's new style, 6-loaf size, seamless, heavy tin. Special, each.....	\$2.75
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Our famous WELLINGTON COAL has firmly established its superiority on the local market. SHEER MERIT—That's the secret of its great success. Per \$7.00 Ton

MACKAY & GILLESPIE LTD.
Distributors for THE CANADIAN COLLIERIES (Dunsmuir) Mines, Ltd.
Phones 149 and 622 Office, 738 Fort St.

STYLES FOR MEN

BY AN AUTHORITY

Fashions have changed in many ways since the early days when eccentricity in dress was a sign of the "dandy." Beau Brummel, who was the supreme dictator of fashion a century ago, is said to have made the Prince Regent weep when he disapproved of the cut of the royal coat. But today Beau would himself be laughed at.

A violation of the artistic principle in dress is tabooed by the leaders of fashion, and the notes of loudly dressed man is pitied rather than admired. The well-dressed man of today wears clothes that are subdued, refined and sane in expression. There is an entire absence of frills.

The semi-ready system of wholesale custom tailoring has exercised a powerful tendency towards the adoption of comfort and conservatism in dress, with the richness and softness in the weave and the wool.

There are changes in styles each season, but these variations are usually a gradual evolution of style, and are stamped with the undefinable quality of good taste.

It is the young business man of today who puts the stamp of approval upon the creative product of the designer—his energy, keen critical ability and alert decision give instant judgment. Seldom does this innate instinct go astray.

In fabrics the green and grey combinations will be the dominating colors for the season, and all the new patterns and shades are quiet and yet smart.

The cutaway frock, or as it has been more generally called the English morning coat, will displace the ordinary frock. And there is a likelihood that the

cutaway will grow more in favor for office men and professional men.

Yet such coat this season is shown in such a variety of attractive lapels and of various styles that it will be the choice of the multitude. Coats such as "The Marlin," with the neat square cut broad lapels, and patch pockets will be in vogue. The coat will be looser this year, with less tendency towards the tight-fitting design. A three-button sack with roll lapel of medium length, slightly rounded or quite square in the notch, will be a strong favorite. The waistcoat will have no collar and will show one button above the coat.

Double-breasted coat coats, like "The Savoy," a design of the Semi-ready tailors, will have three buttons, but with a roll lapel so that only two buttons should be closed.

A smart golfing or outing suit will be the yoked Norfolk, with an envelope seam across each shoulder to allow full freedom of muscular activity.

For seaside and holiday dress the English white serge and garbancs will be worn, sometimes with coat of the same material or with an unlined Norfolk of homespun or Scotch tweed.

Many fashion writers herald the return to favor of the fancy waistcoat, to be worn chiefly with the morning coat, but the fancy waistcoat is always an ephemeral taste. One soon tires of it.

The liberal width of the coat lapel as shown in all the new models of the Semi-ready designs is one of the marked features of the season.

All the new models for Spring are being shown now by Messrs. & P. corner View and Douglas Streets, who have the only genuine Semi-ready Tailoring in this city.

FRIENDLY HELP FINDS MUCH WORK TO DO

Annual Meeting of Charitable Organization—Lady McBride Makes Encouraging Address—Statement of Accounts.

That the charitable societies work together and that the generosity of the people of Victoria grows with the demands made upon it was shown yesterday at the annual meeting of the Friendly Help Association.

There was not as large an attendance as might have been expected from the number of members and donors, but those present formed a greatly interested and appreciative audience to the various reports.

The president, Lady McBride, in a brief address said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is indeed pleasing to me to once more have the privilege of addressing you on the occasion of our annual meeting and although the year has brought many more responsibilities to our society we still feel ourselves quite equal to carrying on the task, which, though self-imposed, is none the less easy."

"The increase in our work the last year has been tremendous, and I may tell you that in one month now we help more cases than we did in the whole of one year, not so very many years ago."

"The friends of the society are, if anything, more generous than ever, and owing to this splendid spirit we have never yet had to refuse assistance."

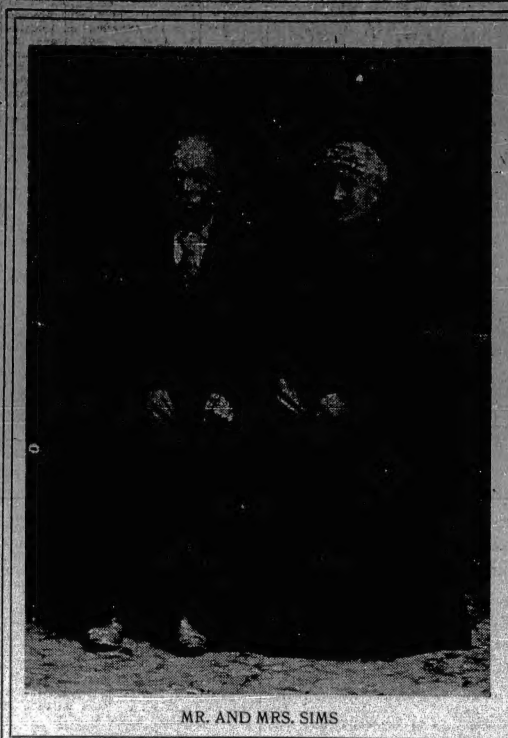
"There is one way in which our work could be greatly assisted and that is in having more members offer to act as visitors; this need is especially necessary in the north part of the city. So many people seem to think all our work consists in giving groceries and fuel to the needy. This is a great mistake; many of our duties are such that it takes time and thought and consultation to arrive at the right conclusion to render assistance in the best way. Above all there is one thing we must remember and that is that even with time and thought if we do not bring to this work intelligence and a ready sympathy, our accomplishment is sure to fall far short of what we so earnestly strive for."

Miss McDowell, the secretary, in her report gave an account of the year's work alluding to the fact that the society had been in existence twenty years. Until lately the growth had been gradual, but it had doubled its expenditure in the present year. On the books now there are 400 families and many single men have been helped. The city is divided into districts and visitors work harmoniously together, under the gentle and of their much-loved president. The undomestic character of the work was touched upon and the attempt to help people to help themselves emphasized. Miss McDowell showed that every effort was made to preserve the self-respect of those who were helped, and alluded to their gratitude. The public, and especially the school children, were thanked for the support given the association.

Treasurer's Report

Miss Lawson, the treasurer, then read the following statement and the list of donors and contributions:

March 1, 1914—Cash on hand from last report.....	\$ 90.30
Donations by sub-committees.....	\$2,785.25
Grant from City of Victoria.....	1,450.00
Legacy from the late Hon. Wm. Templeman.....	425.00
Grant from Teachers' Patriotic Fund.....	300.00
Grant from Provincial Government.....	100.00
Grant from B. C. Benevolent Society.....	112.00
From estate late Mrs. Everett.....	100.00
Bishop Macdonald's Patriotic Aid Society.....	50.00
Canadian Club (Men's).....	75.00
Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club.....	50.00
Donations from City Schools.....	61.10
Proceeds of collections by cards.....	
Miss Gill.....	\$ 9.00
Miss Lawson.....	1.25
Proceeds from sale of clothing.....	68.55
Proceeds from sale of furniture.....	71.00
Bank of Montreal—Interest on deposit.....	20.80
Also Canadian Collieries, Ltd., 45 tons of coal, which we have used 29 1-2 tons, leaving an available balance of 15 1-2 tons on hand.....	\$5,069.75
Disbursements.....	\$5,760.05
Groceries.....	\$3,900.30
Fuel.....	558.30
Meat.....	129.30
Milk.....	87.25
Shoes.....	212.30
Clothing and furniture.....	61.36
Advances to needy persons.....	101.25
Grant to widow.....	42.00
Special pension.....	60.00
Grants to deserted mother.....	200.00
Nursing.....	85.60
Railway fares.....	112.00
Unvanded.....	39.40
Meal tickets.....	17.50
Stationery, books and postage.....	14.65
Printing.....	12.25
Expressage.....	36.45
Expressage at Xmas.....	65.65
Affiliation to Local Council of Women.....	2.00
Acclimation to Charities and Conventions Conference.....	2.50
Services of janitor.....	24.00
Office window cleaning.....	5.25
Balance cash in hand March 1, 1915.....	\$5,701.40
March 1, 1915.....	\$5.45
Free Demonstration Conversational French Lesson, Alexandra Club, next Tuesday, 8 p.m.	\$9,700.05



MR. AND MRS. SIMS

LEASED JAMES BAY FROM H. B. COMPANY

Mr. Walter Sims Has Lived in Victoria Since 1850—He Named James Bay District After a Kentish Farm.

The Bishop of Columbia congratulated the society, not only upon the work done, but upon the spirit in which it had been accomplished. Wisdom and sympathy were not always combined in dealing with the problem of poverty, as he had learned was the case here. It was hard to tell, his lordship said, what would have happened this year had not the Friendly Help been organized to cope with the problems that had arisen.

Archdeacon Scriven paid a warm tribute to the society and specially to Miss Lawson, whose efficiency and thoroughness contributed so greatly to its success.

Miss Crease praised the loving spirit of the members of the society and advocated the setting aside of the Lord's Supper. Ensign Merritt told how the Friendly Help had co-operated with the Salvation Army, gave Miss Lawson credit for having suggested the wood yard which had given employment to many men, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the teachers who had supplied money to help the children.

He had been unable to pay \$2,500 in wages, which had relieved distress.

Mrs. Andrews spoke of the help given by the teachers, both to the society and the Army, and to the unemployed and distressed. The out-look in salaries which had occurred.

The officers for the ensuing year re-elected are: President, Lady McBride, secretary, Miss McDowell, treasurer, Miss M. H. Lawson. The vice-presidents are Madamess Wm. Grant, R. B. McKelvie, Hoper, Thos. Watts, son, Hardie and Wood.

Two Local Firms Receive Contracts for Hydrants—Tenders Were Put in by Thirteen Firms.

The tenders for the hydrants and valves in connection with the water works equipment of Saanich were the subjects of consideration of the councillors for some hours at the meeting held on Friday night. Last Tuesday the tender of Balfour, Guthrie & Company on piping and special castings was accepted, but it was decided to postpone the question of the valves and hydrants to a special meeting of the Council in committee on Friday night.

All the contracts have not yet been awarded, but the Council awarded three contracts, one to the Victoria Machinery Depot for 100 hydrants at \$33 each, another to Yarrows, Limited, for the same amount at \$35 each, and a third to the Rensselaer Company for 25 at \$27.25 each. Standard connections for those will be attached to all hydrants. The bids of Yarrows, Limited, and the Victoria Machinery Depot providing for hydrants of the Ludlow type, which are suitable to fire department uses. There were thirteen tenders for the supply of hydrants. Yarrows, Limited, are to be informed that its tender is accepted subject to the local manufacture of the hydrants, the amount of the contract being a little over \$5,000. It is understood that part of the contract for air valves will be given to A. J. Forsyth & Company.

The pipe to be supplied by Balfour, Guthrie & Company should arrive in about two months, and the Council is now drawing up a contract between the firm and the municipality. A deputation representing the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association of this city attempted to influence the Council at its meeting on Friday night to give the contract for piping and special castings to other firms than Balfour, Guthrie & Company, which is a British firm, but the Council refused to change.

The Castle Hotel, Vancouver, is under the management of W. S. Dickson and Robert F. Leighton.

Free Demonstration Conversational French Lesson, Alexandra Club, next Tuesday, 8 p.m.

Summer and Camp Time Are Not Far Off



WEATHER such as that of Saturday comes as a reminder that another Summer will soon be on the threshold; that means camp time, and camp time means the purchase of a

Columbia Graphophone

The Ideal Summertime Entertainer

The purchase of a Columbia involves the laying out of only a few dollars. Just pay down a very few dollars and the instrument and such records as you select will be sent to your address. Then you can enjoy them while you pay the balance in easy monthly instalments. Don't be without a COLUMBIA this Summer. You'll miss the best part of camping if you haven't one.

Columbia Grafonolas and Graphophones at All Prices in All Styles on Easy Terms

FLETCHER BROS.

WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE
1231 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.

Two Pairs in One

Perfect long distance vision—perfect for reading, and the noticeable dividing line. The price is very reasonable, surprisingly so, but then I have my own grinding plant and am up-to-date.

Frank Clugston
OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST
Upstairs at 654 YATES STREET
Cor. Douglas Phone 5331

CONSERVATIVE MEETINGS

Wards Three and Four Will Meet to Select Delegates to Nominating Convention

With Wards One and Two having selected delegates to the convention at which will be selected the Conservative standard-bearers at the forthcoming election, the remaining three wards will at once select their representatives.

Next Thursday evening Ward Three Conservatives will meet at the Central rooms, 1208 Government Street, and on Friday evening at the same place the Ward Four members will select their delegates. Wards One and Two had very enthusiastic meetings, and the chairman of the other district organizations are determined that their respective meetings shall be equally so.

The various ward committees are busy getting the names of all Conservatives on the voters' list. There have been many changes in residence during the past year, and all members who have moved from one part of the city to another are requested to notify the ward committee in order that the change may be properly noted. Only two weeks more remain within which names may be placed upon the voters' list.

YOUTHFUL PIANIST

Miss Margaret Tilly Will Give Entertainment at Royal Victoria Theatre

A musical event of much interest to Victorians is promised in the announcement of a recital to be given by Miss Margaret Tilly, in the Royal Victoria Theatre on the evening of May 13. Miss Tilly, though only in her fourteenth year, has already made considerable headway in her profession, and while she has also fulfilled engagements at the Orpheum, Vancouver. When only ten years of age she became a gold medalist of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, repeating her success in the three succeeding years, and in 1914 gained the scholarship entitling her to two years' tuition at the Royal College of Music.

The young artist has been fortunate enough to secure for her recital the valuable assistance of Mrs. G. F. O'Leary, who, as Miss Winifred Siddons, has a wide musical reputation in the Old Country for her delightful singing.

Mr. Harry Davis has also kindly promised his services, and Miss Dorothy Tilly will render the accompaniments of the evening.

Ten per cent of the proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross Society's work of providing field comforts for the Canadian troops at the front.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The death took place on Friday evening at 624 Francis Avenue of Evelyn Black, the seven months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Black. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

The funeral of Thomas Henry Comber, whose death took place at 1449 Edgeware Road last Wednesday, took place yesterday afternoon. The little casket was covered with pretty flowers and numerous friends in attendance.

Rev. H. Willis officiated. Interment took place in Ross Bay Cemetery.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BIRTHS
SURPHISE—In the city on the 19th inst., the wife of Charles J. Surphise, a son.

MARRIAGES
NITHE—On March 18, 1915, the wife of Mr. John A. Nithe, of a daughter.

DEATHS
PIGOTT-DAY—On the 19th inst., at 11 A. M., the wife of Mr. John Piggott-Day, daughter of the late Rev. John Piggott-Day, of Victoria, B.C., and of London, England.

Doctor B. C. Richards

DENTIST
314 CENTRAL BLDG.
Operating a strictly high-class dental practice at a moderate and unvarying fee.

ONE PRICE ALWAYS
An equipment unexcelled anywhere, and an office complete in its every appointment for your comfort.

LADIES CONSTANTLY IN ATTENDANCE
Examinations free. All work guaranteed.

PHONES
Office 3583 Res. 4692

It's Just Delightful—Afternoon Tea at The Tea Kettle

Miss Woolridge
1119 Douglas St. Phone 4096

The Best Part of the Cake Is its icing—Mapleine

gives an exquisite "maple" flavor to cake frostings and fillings. And for flavoring sugar syrup it is unsurpassed for goodness and economy.

Grocers Sell Mapleine
Crestmark Manufacturer: COMPANY, Seattle, Wash.

The Castle Hotel and Cafe
VANCOUVER
Granville Street, opposite Loew's

W. S. Dickson, Robert F. Leighton, Managers.
Completely remodelled: 160 Rooms, Newly Decorated and Furnished.

W. S. MEETS BOATS AND TRAINS
TABLE D'HOT, DINING
Phone Boynton 7947

Do Not Practice False Economy by Burning WET MILL WOOD in Your Kitchen Stove Because It Is Cheap

Any kind of mill wood is expensive if you consider the damage that it will do to your stove. If you are looking for an economical fine weather fuel, we suggest the use of our

WASHED NUT COAL
at
\$5.25 PER TON
Delivered

This Coal will give you a better, quicker, brighter and more economical fire than any wood ever used, without any damage to your stoves whatever.

Why Not Try a Small Quantity as an Experiment?

KIRK & CO.
1212 BROADWAY

The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools, now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary.

A. R. SHERWOOD
Box 512, VICTORIA, B.C.

Seed Potatoes

Robinson's Selection, per 100 lbs. \$2.50
Main Selection, per 100 lbs. \$1.50
BROWN BROS.
618 VIEW STREET PHONE 1200

All rooms are newly furnished and decorated at The Castle Hotel, Vancouver. Replete with comfort.

Be Prepared for Eventualities

And have a supply of

Bowes' Antiseptic Healing Ointment

in your medicine chest.

Cyrus H. Bowes

1228 GOVERNMENT ST.

The old-established Dispensary

VICTORIA AND ISLAND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The first annual meeting of this Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, on Thursday, March 19th, at 8 p.m., to receive reports of the Executive.

All citizens who are interested are invited to be present.

O. A. OKELL,
Chairman.

The Castle Hotel Cafe, Vancouver, serves a table d'hôte dinner daily. Delightful music.

Clever Styles and Exceptional Values in Spring Suits and Coats

The Suit you like is the Suit you will buy and wear, and this is the main factor in Suit satisfaction. And in connection with the pleasing modes shown here is the splendid workmanship and superior fabrics used in their construction, which creates the ultimate in value.

There's an old saying that "he who bloweth not his own horn, the same shall not be blown." If the doctor didn't hang out his shingle you wouldn't find him. If the Sample Suit House didn't persistently invite you to call, you would never have the opportunity of selecting the garment you want at a moderate cost.

Ladies' Sample Suit House

1208 GOV'T ST., upstairs.

"Where Style Meets Moderate Prices."

PHONES

28, 88, and 1761

WEST END Grocery Co., Ltd

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Thousands of Champion Dogs

Are reared exclusively on "OSOKO" Meal. All dogs eat it with avidity and do not tire of it. There is nothing better either for a pup or full grown dog of any breed. It has attained the greatest success in every test by the most exacting dog owners.

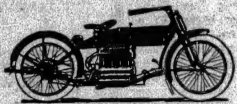
An Antidote to Fatigue for Sporting Dogs—A Luxury for the Tiniest Toy

PRICES PER 7-LB. SACK

Victoria Dog Biscuits.....	65c	Osoko Meal.....	75c
Victoria Puppy Biscuits.....	70c	Hound Meal.....	70c
Hexagon Meat Hexagon Oat meal and Fish Biscuits.....	70c	Chicken Meal.....	75c
Malt Extract Biscuits.....	75c	Instant Meal.....	75c

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON

If You Get It at PLIMLEY'S It's All Right!



MOTOR CYCLE REPAIRS AND ACCESSORIES

Our Repair Shop, fully equipped, and in charge of expert mechanics, provides an up-to-date service for repairs of all kinds. Our stock of accessories is complete in every detail.

Make PLIMLEY'S your headquarters for repairs. You will be satisfied with results, and will find our charges extremely moderate.

727-735 THOMAS PLIMLEY PHONES 697-8

FREE! FREE! FREE!

HANDSOME SINGER SEWING MACHINE

With each cash purchase of 50c and over we give a coupon entitling purchaser to a draw

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

OUR SPRING SALE IS IN FULL SWING

Including a great variety of articles too numerous to mention. A few we offer as follows:

GARDEN RAKES Each 30c to 90c	DUSTLESS MOPS Regular \$1.25, Sale 70c
GARDEN SPADES Each 90c	WRINGERS Regular \$6.50, Sale \$5.00 Regular \$5.00, Sale \$4.25
SPRAYERS Each 60c	WASH BOILERS Regular \$2.00, Sale \$1.60
GARDEN HOES Each 40c, 50c, 60c, and 65c	GALVANIZED TUBS Regular \$1.00, Sale 80c Regular \$1.25, Sale 90c Regular \$1.50, Sale \$1.10
GARDEN TROWELS Each 10c, 15c, 25c, and 35c	FELS NAPTHA SOAP 4 bars 25c
GARDEN BARROWS Each \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and \$5	LUX Each 10c
LAWN MOWERS \$4.50, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9	CLOTHES PINS 6 dozen 10c
GRASS CATCHERS Each 75c	

GREAT BARGAINS IN CROCKERY

Watson & McGregor

647 JOHNSON ST.

PHONE 748

In Women's Realm

BY MARIA LAWSON



LADY HUNTINGFIELD

Ad Dorothea
This maiden hath a charm which is more rare than beauty, patience, innocence or grace.

Which all commend in her gentle face, Grave-smiling mid the tendrils of her hair.

It is the charm of gazing everywhere, On sky, or stream, or us of mortal race.

As if she dreamed that love were in that place, With care for her as tender as her care.

Yet there be shades of trouble in the maid, As might be in the child who late had gone.

Thankful about a garden, unafraid, Blessing the flowers she preat small fingers on.

Until one cruel insect fiercely paid A sting for her caress, and left her wan.

—A. J. Kenshaw, in the University Magazine.

An American Peeress
Among those working in England to help women find employment is the latest American peeress. It is only three years since the daughter of Judge Crosby, of New York, married Captain Wm. C. A. Yarnock, who was born in Australia.

By the death of his father and his uncle the young man has succeeded to the title and estates of the latter, and the young American lady is now Lady Huntingfield, wife of the fifth baron of that name.

The family is of Dutch origin, an ancestor having been paymaster of the forces of the United Provinces. His son became a wealthy London merchant, and was created a baronet, and his grandson became a peer. The late Lord Huntingfield was a distinguished soldier, winning distinction in Egypt and the Sudan.

In Huntingfield Hall, in Suffolk, he had a fine collection of Dutch pictures.

The present holder of the title is a captain of the 13th Hussars, and is doubtless either at the front or will soon be there. He is in his thirty-second year, and the young people have all now had all the pleasure that they desired. Like many others they must now take upon themselves responsibilities, duties and anxieties of which they little dreamed till last midsummer.

Letters From Miss Plummer
Many questions are answered in the following letters received by Mrs. Bullen and Mrs. Pierce, of the Field Comforts Branch of the Patriotic Aid Committee, I.O.D.E.

It is plain from these that Mrs. Bullen is right when she urges women to continue to work harder than ever. The men at the front will need even more than those in training. The letters speak for themselves.

Mrs. Plummer is now in France, but her letters were written from Amesbury on February 17.

"Dear Mrs. Bullen—The four cases from Victoria reached Amesbury on the 15th. The last part of their journey (London to Amesbury) takes almost as long as the crossing, as the railways are so busy. Your heaviest socks look much more comfortable than any I have seen yet, but I cannot get them out for a week or so, as the Victoria men have gone to France. I can assure you we made most careful inquiries before their departure, and found they needed nothing but except some gloves, which we sent to Colonel Leckie's battalion for Victoria men. They were all very anxious for a full supply of socks, and we understand that the men will not be at the front until April 1, and long before then we expect to have our supplies in a depot at the base. I shall let you know if I get any report of how the heaviest socks wear, but I am sure you know better yourselves after testing them at home. Some men certainly prefer them, because they pick them out of a boxful. Thanks for helping us. You have no idea what a difference it makes to have boxes well packed like yours, and the bill of lading properly sent. We lost so much time tracing strayed boxes, and feel very grateful to you for sending everything clearly marked."

Mrs. Pierce, whose help at the beginning was so valuable to the inexperienced, received this letter:

"Dear Mrs. Pierce—Your four cases of field comforts arrived on February 15, and are all unpacked and in shape to take over with us. You may feel disappointed that they did not arrive sooner, but transport is very slow, and these have been a long time on the way from Liverpool. I am glad to say we were able to cover practically all requirements from the division last week. If you ever hear of anyone wanting comfort, it simply means that the officers have not asked for them, even in reply to our inquiry. We are now gathering together all we can to take to France. When our men are actually at the front they will need many more extra comforts than now, and we are so glad to

have your splendid contribution for them there. Your list agrees with what we found, except that we found only one sweater (not two), and only twenty-nine pairs of gloves (not thirty). The following articles were as per list: 939 pairs socks, 192 caps, 88 mufflers, 117 belts, 81 shirts. We found four sets underwear (not three), one sweater (not two), 640 pairs wristlets (not 404), twenty-nine gloves (not fifty-two), also, not listed, eleven handkerchiefs, and six pneumonia jackets. We note a request that these socks shall be kept for Victoria men, and shall hold them until needed. Both the 16th and 7th battalions went off very well provided for, but they will let us know as soon as they want socks again.

"We were very pleased to see the pneumonia jackets, as the hospitals here want them very much."

"I say that all your things were welcome, but I think for the present now we have sufficient caps and wristlets. We also want socks, as many as possible, and also shirts, extra underwear (medium weight), gloves, and handkerchiefs. Gum, cigarettes, and sweets are luxuries which are appreciated. Our best address now is: Miss Plummer, 40, Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., Agent for Field Comforts Commission, 8th Floor, Warehouse, Halifax. We shall always keep him informed as to where to forward to us."

"We often see rather amusing statements about field comforts in the Canadian papers. Miss Arnold and I distribute only as the Canadian Field Comforts Commission, and say students we make are given under that name. We have had entire charge of this work here all winter, and are continuing it in France, and also for future contingents in England. The West has been very generous to its men, and Victoria especially has been very generous. Please thank the I.O.D.E. very much indeed for us for sending such good supplies for the men. They will need warm things in the trenches for some months."

Helping the Children
Whatever criticisms Canadians may make of the conduct of the American Government with regard to the European war, nothing but praise is due the people of the United States for the aid they have given to the British Empire in the Belgian non-combatants. The brotherly love that has sent from the storehouses of American ports ships laden with food for the distressed people, is an evidence that, in spite of the war, the hearts of men and women are full of love.

Everywhere, however, there is the danger that the old story may fall on ears deadened by its repetition. We hear so much of horror that many of us have grown callous. On the other hand, people have given to the extent of their means in many cases.

These may be some of the reasons that have induced the Belgian Relief Fund to appeal to the children of the United States for an Easter gift to the million and a half of children in that desolated country whom their fathers and mothers cannot reach, and whose chance who have been orphaned since the war began.

The children are asked to load a ship with a cargo of children's food and clothing. The ship will be named the "Ship of Life and Love," and its cargo is to be sent to the Princess Marie Jose, the little daughter of King Albert. The child is nine years old, and can quite understand what the gift means.

The appeal is to all American boys and girls as well as to all the young folks between the ages of sixteen and sixty to save from starvation and death the boys and girls across the sea, who only a few months ago were, like you, happy in their homes and schools, at their work and play.

The little princess is to devote the food especially to the thirty thousand girls who have been borne since the war to the front, in the ruins of cottages or wherever their mothers found temporary shelter from the advancing tide of carnage and violence."

It is recognized that these children's gifts must needs be small and every little one who contributes twenty-five cents will have the privilege of sending an Easter message and will receive in return a picture souvenir of Princess Marie Jose.

The plan is one that deserves to succeed. The children who learn to deny themselves in order to help others are benefited quite as much as the sufferers. We know by experience in Victoria that no givers are more generous than the children.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGELICAN
Christ Church Cathedral
Fifth Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m.; sermon, 11 a.m.; prayer, 11 a.m.; Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.; preacher, the Bishop. Weekday services: Holy Communion, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8 a.m.; Wednesday and Friday, 7:15 a.m.; Matins, daily, 10 a.m.; Evensong, daily, except Friday, 5:15 p.m. Special service, with address by the Bishop, on Wednesday, 8 p.m. Evensong and Address, Friday, 8 p.m. Choral service, Friday, 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Festival of the Annunciation of the B.V.M.; Holy Communion, 8 and 10:30 a.m. Annual service for the Mothers' Union, with sermon by the Bishop, 8 p.m.

St. John's
Quadrant Street, corner of Mason, Rector, Rev. F. A. Chadwick, M.A., 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, with sermon on "Those Who

BONDS

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City of Alberni, B. C.

6% Debentures

due 1934, to yield over 7%

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Province of Manitoba 5%

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City of Kingston 5 1/2% Debentures, due 1925, to yield

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CANADIAN FINANCIERS TRUST COMPANY

W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager

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Our Wedding Cakes

With the exquisite decoration invariably delight the many brides who have patronized us with their orders.

Prices are reasonable, in the reach of all. Ask your friends. Nothing will please the kiddies more than a decorated BIRTHDAY CAKE with the name on.

You need only pay 50c.

We are fully equipped for catering large or small parties. Estimates or information at all times gladly given.

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"SAM SCOTT SUITS BOYS"

Just in and about the smartest I have ever shown. Cloths are tip-top and style and workmanship really smashing. Come get a smart boy into smarter togs. In mixed grey and fawn herringbone tweeds; military pockets with buttoned flaps; leather-covered buttons; waistcoats and 3-button continuation bloomers.

To Fit 9 to 16 Years \$10.50

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BOYS' CLOTHING

736 YATES STREET

Crucified Christ 2:30 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer, sermon, "The Fourth of the Seven Deadly Sins." Wednesday Evening, Confirmation Class at 7:15; Service of Intercession, with sermon by Rev. H. T. Archibald.

St. Barnabas
Corner of Cook St. and Caledonia Ave. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m. Matins at 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Choral Evensong at 7 p.m. Rev. W. T. Keeling, priest-in-charge, will be the preacher for the day. Morning subject, "Jesus our Example"; evening, "The Fifth Wound from the Cross." Wednesday evening, subject, "The Allurement of the City." Special music.

St. James'
Corner Quebec and St. John's Streets. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins, ante-communion and sermon at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.

St. Severin's
Victoria West. Fifth Sunday in Lent. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Evening Prayer, 7 p.m., with Intercession Service.

St. Mary's
Burns Street, Oak Bay. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Military Parade Service. 11 a.m., Matins and sermon. 2:30 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evensong and sermon. Rev. G. H. Andrews, M.A., rector.

St. Mark's
Boleskine Road. Rev. J. W. Plinton, vicar. Fifth Sunday in Lent—Passion Sunday. Litany, Holy Eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Lenten Services on Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 p.m. Bible Class on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Thursday, Festival of Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Holy Eucharist at 8:30 a.m.

St. Matthew's Mission
Corner of Lillian and Richmond Roads, Foul Bay. Fifth Sunday in Lent (Passion Sunday). Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Evensong with sermon at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. H. Dawe. Evensong every Friday at 8 p.m.

Oaklands Mission
Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:30. The rector, Rev. H. A. Collier, M.A. Sunday School, 2 p.m. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 8 a.m.

Madame Watts

Suite 401-4 B.C. Permanent Bldg., Phone 1823

Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.

White Ninon

Waist, veiled

black, tucked

chiffon and cream

lace

Ivory Crepe

de Chine

LUNCHEON

WAIST

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR HEMSTITCHING, PICOT AND KILTING

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HALL FIXTURE Sold regularly \$7.00. Sale price \$3.50	PORCH LANTERNS Regular value \$7.00. Sale price \$3.50	"ALBA" ACORN PORCH LANTERN Sold regularly \$10.00. Sale price \$6.00	CEILING SHOWER Sold regularly \$10.00. Sale price \$6.00
HALL LANTERNS Regular value \$6.00. Sale price \$3.00	DINING ROOM FIXTURE Regular \$13.75. Sale price \$7.50	"ALBA" DINING ROOM FIXTURE Sold regularly \$12.50. Sale price \$8.00	THREE-LIGHT FIXTURE Complete. Regular \$6.00. Sale price \$2.75
PARLOR FIXTURE Sold regularly at \$10.00. Sale price \$6.00	LIVING ROOM FIXTURE Sold regularly \$10.00. Sale price \$6.00	SEMI-INDIRECT BOWL FIXTURE Regular \$8.00. Sale price \$5.00	PANEL HALL LANTERN Regular \$5.00. Sale price \$2.50

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SPLENDID PROGRAMME FOR SWIMMING GALA

Ladies' Amateur Swimming Club hold Second Annual Gala at Y. M. C. A. Tomorrow—Interesting Events

The Victoria Ladies' Amateur Swimming Club will hold their second annual gala at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday, March 22, at 7:45 p.m., the proceeds to be in aid of the Friendly Help Society.

All arrangements are in the hands of the executive committee, and tickets may be obtained from the secretary, Mrs. Armstrong, "Beakings," Douglas Street, or any member, for twenty-five cents. As the number of tickets is limited to 300, children will not be admitted at a reduced rate.

Different swimming strokes—breast, back, side, over-arm, treading and crawl—will be shown. Members of the

Royal Life Saving Society will illustrate the three methods of releasing a patient in the water, diving for a body which has sunk and resuscitation of the apparently drowned. The novices will have a chance to exhibit their best breast stroke, also the progress they have made in diving, and enter a race of one length (40 feet). The most expert divers will give an exhibition, including the straight, roly-poly, backward, standing-sitting and coney flip dives. A club handicap relay and blindfold race will be swum, while a novel feature which originated with the club, will be a "mini race," the one coming in last being the winner. A mermaid will give some graceful swimming. The obstacle race and follow the leader, the latter to be swum in fancy costume, will afford much merriment and test the endurance of the participants.

Some trick swimming will be shown and at the conclusion of the programme the audience will have an opportunity of seeing the "fish" securing their "food."

During the evening a gramophone, mandolin and guitar will play many popular airs. Following the programme will be the presentation of prizes, Royal Life Saving award of merit, bronze medals and instructor's certificates.

Made New Record

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 20.—Frederick Murray, of Stanford, broke the Pacific Coast record for the 220 yard low hurdles at the track meet today between the Olympic Club, of San Francisco, and Stanford University, won by Stanford by a score of 77.54. His time was 34.1-5 seconds, which is two seconds better than the record. Today's record was official.

UNIVERSITY WINS BY LARGE MARGIN

Better Combination and Condition Gives Local School Championship by Twenty-Four Points to Three.

Better condition and superior combination, especially on the three-quarter line, enabled the University School to pile up a score of 24 to 3 against the King Edward High School of Vancouver at Oak Bay yesterday. There was little to choose between the two forward packs, and the individual work of several of the back division of the visitors was very good indeed, but they were not in the same class with the University boys when it came to passing.

The Mount Talmie line gave their usual high class exhibition of combination among the backs, and in fact more than anything else which gave them such an easy victory.

They lost no time in starting their score for the game had not been in progress one minute before a fine run, started by Kilpatrick and Stanley, enabled Helmecken to get in and ground the ball close to the post. From taking the kick and converting with ease.

The game stayed for the most part in Vancouver's half of the field and the University boys looked dangerous on several occasions when their three got going, and about ten minutes after the first try a very similar piece of play resulted in Helmecken getting in a second time. This try was obtained near the touchline and the kick at goal was too difficult for Balcom to succeed in adding the points.

Just three minutes later Helmecken got away with another fine run, and Stanley just before reaching the line, the latter was able to run round and touch down near the post, Balcom making no mistake with the kick.

With a score of 13 to nothing registered against them in the first fifteen minutes the King Edward boys showed lots of grit and pulled themselves together, playing an improved game. They looked like scoring several times, their men tackling well and kicking well, but they lost their chances every time by poor passing. They kept the University boys at bay for some considerable time, and for the rest of the half the play was much more even, the half time whistle sounding without any further score being added.

After the interval the visiting team maintained the improvement in their play, and the passing of their back line was much better. They took the aggressive from the start, and five minutes after the kick-off, Milne got in near the touch line after some fine work by the King Edward forward pack. For quite a long while the Vancouver boys were having the best of matters in this half, but they were unable to add to their score. They were strong enough to keep the play in their opponents' ground for more than half the time of the second period, but missed several fine openings made by their forwards and halves by inaccurate and forward passes by the centre three-quarters.

Foley showed up well when he intercepted one of Stanley's passes and got away in a fine run, gaining a lot of ground before he was stopped.

The turn of the tide came again when Helmecken got away in a fine characteristic run, taking the ball to within a yard or so of the line before he was pulled down. After this the ball stayed in the King Edward 25 for practically all the rest of the game, and the on towards the end of the second addition of points was started for the University side by Garrard touching down when the forwards rushed the ball over from a line-out. Kilpatrick took the kick, but was unable to convert, but a minute or two after he got in himself for another try with a good short run through the opposing backs. Balcom made a good shot which just missed, and just on the call of time Henderson scored and Kilpatrick finished the game with a fine successful goal kicked just before the referee Nicholson blew his whistle for no-side, leaving the University School Intermediate Rugby champions of British Columbia.

The line-up:
King Edward High School—Goodman, full back; D. Milne, G. Callaghan, G. Pearson and W. Foley, three-quarters; I. Wood, five-eighths; H. Lord and H. Hunter, halves; A. Lord (captain), F. Rolson, F. Baylis, W. Brown, E. Campbell, R. Fuller and H. Brown, forwards.
University School—Jackson: Van Valkenburg, full back; Stanley, Helmecken, defender; and Mackenzie, Hodgson, Henderson, Balcom, Berigny, Garrard, Tolmie, Thomas and Calder.

GYMKHANA PLANNED FOR EASTER MONDAY

Belgian Relief Fund Will Benefit From Grand Military Show Being Arranged by Local Movement

At the suggestion of prominent horsemen of the city it is intended to hold a gymkhana at the Willows on the afternoon of Easter Monday for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund.

A committee is being formed to take charge of the arrangements, on which the following gentlemen have promised their services: Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Geo. Sangster, and Alderman Porter. A request will be made to the following gentlemen to furnish on number each to act with the above gentlemen on the committee: The 5th Regiment, the 48th Regiment, the 50th Regiment, the 48th battalion and the 2nd C. M. R.

Permission has been sought and obtained to hold the gymkhana from the D. O. C. of the Agricultural Society and Col. Holmes.

The intention is to make the affair as much as possible a military gymkhana, and there will be events for soldiers only, and others open to the general public, while it is hoped, if possible, to arrange events in which sailors of H. M. ships can take part.

The following programme has been drawn up tentatively, but the final arrangements of events will not be made until the full committee has been formed and decided on the programme.

The entire proceeds will be devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Suggested programme:
1. Tandem show to gym.
2. Trotting race, 4 wheel rig, 5-8 mile.
3. Racing race, 4 wheel rig, 5-8 mile.

4. Handing race for ladies.
5. Handing race for gentlemen.
6. Jumping competition for ladies.
7. Jumping competition for gentlemen.
8. Test, penance, soldiers only.
9. Victory Cross race, soldiers only.
10. Gun competition, soldiers only.
11. Ladies' race, 5-8 mile.
12. Running race, open, 5-8 mile.

LAWN BOWLING

Executive Meeting Held Yesterday—Green to Be Opened on 5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-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Gordons

Phone 5510

News of Interest to the Well-Dressed Woman



A Representative Showing of New Waists

The new styles in blouses for spring wear show many interesting changes. Many varieties of the standing collar are being shown while some having a collar completely round the neck are open at the throat, giving the effect of a detached collar. Materials favored are voiles, fancy crepes and lawn, with trimming of pique, laces and embroidery. Prices up from\$2.50

An Announcement of Unusual Interest and Importance

TOMORROW Madame Carlyon will open the new French room, which is situated on the first floor. Here she will conduct an even more extensive business than was formerly carried on in the Belmont Building. While dressmaking will be the principal feature, a specialty will be made of fine silk and crepe de Chine underwear, nightgowns and dainty bridal sets.

In the course of a few weeks Madame Carlyon will show some exclusive models in genuine Parisian Suits, Dresses, and Blouses.

While the work executed here will be of the highest order, the prices in all cases will be the lowest possible.

Popular-Priced Millinery



A pretty Hat made of black Milan straw in the new and smart Tipperary shape. It is trimmed with white silk moire ribbon and jet spikes. Price\$8.25

Another pretty Hat is made of black tagel straw with soft crown, low brim, and is trimmed with white and yellow marguerites. Price\$8.50

Sand color is one of the most prominent colors for Spring. In this shade we have one hat that is made with tagel facing with silk shirred facing and trimmed with various colored asters and berries. Price\$9.50

We have an excellent assortment of new shapes in all the popular colors at prices up from 75c

Qualicum Golf Course and Hotel—Now Open

This beautiful 18-hole seaside course now open for play. No green fees will be charged to hotel guests until April. For particulars apply

QUALICUM BEACH HOTEL, QUALICUM, V.I.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Ketchikan, Wrangell and Skagway, steamer leaves Victoria 11 p. m. March 18 and 23. For Campbell River, Alert Bay, 114 a. m. steamer leaves Victoria connecting. For Union Bay and Comox steamer leaves Victoria Tuesday midnight, and from Nanaimo at 1:15 p. m. Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m. & 8 p. m. train from Victoria connecting. For Vancouver steamer leaves daily at 1:45 p. m. and 11:45 p. m. For Seattle, leaves Victoria at 6:30 p. m.

We are agents for all Atlantic Steamship Lines, sailing from St. John, Halifax, New York, to Europe.

For full particulars, reservations, etc., write or apply to C. F. R. Office, 1102 Government Street.

Phone 114. L. D. CHEYHAM, City Passenger Agent.

IT COSTS NO MORE

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Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

Via Prince Rupert

G. T. P. SS. "PRINCE GEORGE"

Leave Victoria 10 a.m. Mondays

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Full information from your local agent or from the agent at the office of the Allan Line, 1102 Government Street, Vancouver.



THROUGH STEAMERS

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LOS ANGELES, SAN

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Leave Victoria 10 a.m. Mondays

Direct connection at Prince Rupert with G. T. P. trains to Hazelton, Smithers, Fort Fraser, Prince George, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, etc.

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MONTEAGLE LEADS

BIG INBOUND FLEET

Six Offshore Carriers of Large Tonnage Are Due in Port From Various Points of the Compass.

No less than six offshore steamships are due at this port from various points of the compass. The inbound ships are: Montague, from Hong Kong; So-atle Maru from Hong Kong; Titan, from Liverpool; Epsom, from Sydney; Cape Breton, from Asama Maru, from Kobe; and Boveric, from Guayaquil.

Much interest centres in the arrival of the Canadian Pacific liner Montague today, in view of the fact that it is her first appearance at this port for seven months. During the period she has been under charter to the British Admiralty the Montague has been plying in many seas other than the one she has been accustomed to. She was one of the great Armada of transports which carried the fighting forces of the Indian empire to Matruh, following the outbreak of war, the entire Pacific fleet of the C. P. R. was taken over by the Admiralty for scouting and transport purposes. The Montague is the first to return to the mercantile service. Captain R. L. Davidson is reported to be bringing her to port, and it is presumed he has the same list of officers with him. The Montague reports by wireless that she will make port today at noon.

The liner Seattle Maru, of the O. S. K. fleet, will reach Wharfedale this evening, but it is expected she will be too late to pass quarantine, and consequently will have to swing to an anchorage overnight, securing her passengers and coming to her berth at the Outer Dock on Monday morning.

Inbound from the United Kingdom, via the Far East, the Blue Funnel liner Titan is expected to reach here on Monday, by which date she will be fourteen days out from Yokohama.

Long Delayed Arrival
Another steamer due here is the British freighter Epsom, Captain Hill, which is coming on with a cargo of steel from Sydney, Cape Breton from which port she was dispatched on June 25 last. The greater part of the intervening period was spent on the reefs of Cape Breton, Straits of Magellan, and in effecting repairs after being floated. She has part cargo for Victoria and a big shipment of steel rails for Port Mann.

The Japanese steamer Asama Maru, which was previously reported having put back to Yokohama with trouble in her engine-room, is expected to put in an appearance, as she is now sixteen days out from the Japanese coast. She is from Kobe for Vancouver.

The British freighter Boveric is fully due to pass up to Comox for bunkers preparatory to shifting to the Columbia River to load for the United Kingdom. The Boveric is from Guayaquil.

LARGE ALLAN SHIPS ARE NOT INCLUDED

Summer Sailings Between Canadian and British Ports Announced by Well-Known Transportation Concern.

The C. P. R. agents have been advised that the Allan Line, in its summer mail service between Canadian ports and Great Britain, will have the steamships Gramplan and Heperian, leaving Montreal every two weeks for Liverpool.

A fortnightly service has been arranged between Montreal and Glasgow. The first Allan liner to leave Montreal this season will be the Pretorian on May 4 for Glasgow, but it will also be the steamer's last visit to that port for the season, as it is intended to place her in the Glasgow-Boston service for the remainder of the 1915 season.

The service from Montreal to Glasgow will be maintained by the Scandinavian and Corsican, the Scandinavian sailing from Montreal on May 23 and the Corsican on June 6, these two vessels alternating in the service throughout the summer at dates exactly fourteen days apart.

In the Liverpool service the Gramplan will sail from Montreal on May 14 and the Heperian on May 28, and this service will be maintained by these two vessels on dates exactly two weeks apart.

The Sardinian, Pomranian and Carthagenian will make round trips throughout the season, calling at Glasgow, Liverpool, St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, N. S., and Philadelphia, but the Sardinian will not carry passengers.

No announcement has been made as yet as to what service will be to Havre and London. There will be one, but the names of the vessels which will sustain it and the dates of their sailing will be announced later.

The great liners Albatross and Cadiz, the Ionian, Scotian, Tunisian, Victorian and Virginian are still in the service of the British Admiralty.

The signal honor has been paid to the Allan Line of naming the Albatross as the flagship of the mercantile cruiser squadron.

TRAVERSED SEVEN SEAS

Steamship Robert Dollar Reports at San Francisco After Completing World Voyage

Having traversed the seven seas since leaving Victoria last June, the steamship Robert Dollar, Captain Morton, of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, is reported arriving at San Francisco on Friday with a cargo of Oriental merchandise from Hong Kong and Manila.

The Robert Dollar sailed from this port on June 15, laden with 4,000, 000 feet of lumber taken on at Genoa Bay for discharge at New York and New London, Conn., for Toronto, and the eastern Southern Atlantic to South Africa and subsequently to the Indian Ocean and thence to the China Sea to Hong Kong.



G.T.P. STEAMSHIP PRINCE RUPERT

Which is coming here this week to overhaul preparatory to resuming the Northern service, and Captain Duncan McKennie, who will command her.

When the British steamer Hyndford sailed from this coast last September for Calcutta, Captain J. Horne, her master, was credited with stating that he would ram any German war craft that tackled his ship during the passage. Captain Horne evidently meant what he said, but, as the war was then but a month old, he apparently, at that time, did not take into consideration the possibility of the submarine blockade.

Upon hearing the British coast, Captain Horne was most probably aware of the German submarine menace, and although a strict watch was undoubtedly maintained for lurking dangers, the Hyndford was one of the several British ships torpedoed by German submarines on Friday last.

Took Cargo From Coast

With Captain Horne in command, the Hyndford loaded lumber and ties at Eureka, Cal., and departed last September for Calcutta, India. While the Hyndford was on the Sound the German cruiser Emden was playing havoc with British shipping. He said he knew the Hyndford could not escape destruction if overhauled by a German, but he held that there was no reason why he could not take his assailant down to the depths with his own vessel.

When he made his startling announcement Captain Horne was thinking of the path of his vessel, that he could see on the surface. Friends of Captain Horne said at the time that he was quite capable of trying to put his plan into effect, but, by the irony of fate, he never had a chance. Other masters who never had any intention of trying to hit back have slipped through the war zone unharmed, but destiny played Captain Horne a mean trick.

Was Chased by Leipzig

While on his way to this coast the Hyndford was chased by the German cruiser Leipzig, but Captain Horne knew nothing of the pursuit until he passed within the three-mile limit at the entrance to the Golden Gate. He knew that a vessel had trailed him, but he was ignorant of the fact that he had been declared until he reached San Francisco. There he discovered that the Leipzig had attempted to overhaul him.

The Hyndford landed at Eureka and Everett under command of Lord, Ralph & Company, departing from the coast on September 11 and reaching Calcutta October 30.

From India she made the voyage to Lourenco Marques, East Africa. She sailed from that port on January 5 last for Bahia Blanca, South America, arriving there January 13. She then headed for the United Kingdom, and was completing the voyage when torpedoed by the German submarine.

She was a vessel of 2,776 net tons, with a length of 376 feet, and was built at Glasgow in 1905. She was owned by the Scottish Shipowners Company of Glasgow.

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She was a vessel of 2,776 net tons, with a length of 376 feet, and was built at Glasgow in 1905. She was owned by the Scottish Shipowners Company of Glasgow.

While on his way to this coast the Hyndford was chased by the German cruiser Leipzig, but Captain Horne knew nothing of the pursuit until he passed within the three-mile limit at the entrance to the Golden Gate. He knew that a vessel had trailed him, but he was ignorant of the fact that he had been declared until he reached San Francisco. There he discovered that the Leipzig had attempted to overhaul him.

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WIRELESS REPORT

(By Government Wireless)

6 p.m.

Point Grey—Clear; N. W.; 50.19;

51.84; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; S.E. fresh;

29.88; 60; heavy swell.

Estevan—Clear; calm; 23.88;

60; sea moderate.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; S.W. light;

20.94; 63; sea moderate.

Triangle—Overcast; S.E. light;

30.12; 50; sea smooth.

Dead Tree Point—Clear; calm;

30.12; 50; sea smooth.

Heda Bay—Clear; S.E. strong;

29.90; 40; sea smooth.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy; calm;

30.02; 45; sea smooth.

ADMIRAL LINE CHANGES

ITS WIRELESS SYSTEM

The Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company, operating the Admiral Line of boats, has installed a new wireless telegraph service on the boat plying between Seattle and San Francisco. The vessels are to receive their service from a northern telegraph company.

The first of the fleet to have the new system installed was the Admiral Schley, while the other vessels will be equipped as rapidly as possible.

The Pacific-Alaska Company formerly had the Marconi system on all of its boats.

LORD DERBY CHARTERED

Freighter Known Here Has Been Taken Over by Andrew Weir and Company

The British steamer Lord Derby, Captain Fellows, 2,401 net tons, has been taken on time charter for a period of twenty months for delivery and redelivery in Australia. Her charterer is Andrew Weir & Co.

The Lord Derby was at this port in 1913, when she entered the Equinault drydock.

The Lord Derby arrived at New-castle, N. S. W., on January 29 from Bombay, and she is shortly expected to cross the Pacific to this coast.

RUPERT TO EMERGE FROM HER SECLUSION

Grand Trunk Steamship Coming Here From Seattle for Annual Overhaul Preparatory to Entering Service.

What is admitted by officials of the line to be the first steps toward the inauguration of the company's semi-weekly sailings between Victoria, Seattle, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, is the ordering of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamship Prince Rupert to Victoria for the purpose of undergoing her annual overhaul. Toward the end of the ensuing week the Prince Rupert will come over to Victoria from Seattle where she has been swinging at anchor for several months past. Shortly after the overhaul of the war in Europe the Prince Rupert was withdrawn from the southern route and ordered to lay up at a neutral port. A comparatively few days later the sister steamer Prince George was withdrawn, and of laying up the Prince George was chartered by the Government to act as a hospital ship, and after making a few trips in that capacity, she was released and again placed in the Prince Rupert service out of Victoria.

The steamer Prince Rupert continued to tug at her mooring chains in Elliott Bay with a skeleton crew aboard, the company having decided, in view of the slack season, to keep her out of the service until the Spring of this year.

Travel Now Picking Up

With the completion of the G. T. P. transcontinental to Prince Rupert, travel by this line has picked up considerably, and by the early part of May it is anticipated the business will be such as to warrant the operation of at least two passenger steamers each week on the Prince Rupert route. It was previously announced that the G. T. P. would overhaul its steamers this year at the northern terminal, but apparently this idea has been abandoned, for the Prince Rupert is under orders to come to Victoria to be put in and factory shape for commission. About two weeks should suffice to fit out and overhaul the Prince Rupert, and upon the completion of the work, it is expected she will replace the steamer Prince George in the northern trade.

While at the Victoria wharves, her annual overhaul will be completed by the Prince George after completing her overhaul, it is presumed the G. T. P. will inaugurate the semi-weekly service with the Prince George and Prince Rupert making alternate callings.

Semi-Weekly Service
This service is expected to become effective early in May. With the Prince Rupert back on the northern run, Captain Duncan McKennie, who, following the withdrawal of the steamer, was given the command of the Prince George, will return to the bridge of the Prince Rupert, while Captain D. Deasid, who has been acting as temporary first officer of the Prince George, will resume his old command. The entire officers of the fleet were given the preference on the Prince George, but with the return of the Prince Rupert, it is expected the former officers will take up their respective positions.

BRITISH REGISTRY

FOR PACIFIC MAIL

Seamen's Bill Passed by the United States Congress May Result in Big Transpacific Fleet Changing Flag.

That the seamen's bill recently passed by the United States Congress may result in the Pacific Mail liners Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, China and Siberia sailing under British registry and will eliminate Honolulu from the company's passenger schedule, is the prediction made by officers of the line.

"To observe the provisions in the new law, the Pacific Mail can never compete with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha or other Japanese lines in the transpacific passenger and freight business," said an official of the Pacific Mail, in discussing the new law. It is also said that the Pacific Mail can only operate without a distinct loss by employing Asiatics in the fire-room, the engineering and steward's departments.

When the liner Manchuria last steamed from San Francisco for the Far East, it was reported that immediate steps were being taken to enroll the big liners under the British flag. In doing so a threatened increase of about 200 per cent annually in the operating expense said to be incurred by the passage of the Seamen's Act might be avoided.

With the Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, China and Siberia flying the Union Jack, these steamships would be placed in the same category as the Persia and Nile. While they might call at Honolulu on the homeward voyage to discharge Oriental cargo and take on bunkers, they would be unable to take part in the movement of passengers between Honolulu and California.

CYCLOPS RUNS THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

Molt Liner Reaches London After Passage of Eighty-Five Days From Victoria

Eighty-five days out from Victoria, the British steamer Cyclops, Captain Arthur, of the Blue Funnel Line, reached London on Thursday. A brief telegraphic dispatch says the Cyclops docked at London on March 18.

Laden with a capacity cargo the Cyclops sailed from Victoria two days before Christmas and steamed to her destination via ports in the Far East. It is not expected that she will again be seen in the transpacific trade of the Blue Funnel Line.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN
 liner Glyndale Is the Largest Vessel Ever Placed in Drydock at Seattle

SEATTLE, March 20.—All records for the drydocking of over-ocean steamers was broken at the plant of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, yesterday, when the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's big liner Glyndale was hauled out for overhaul and survey.

The Glyndale is the biggest vessel ever drydocked in Seattle, the previous largest craft to enter the yard being the steamer Robert Dollar.

The Glyndale is of slightly under 10,000 tons register.

ATLANTIC ICE MENACE
Five Large Bergs Reported in Path of Transatlantic Travel

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 20.—Capt. Syrdahl, of the Norwegian steamer Mermaid, from Copenhagen, reported that on March 9 he passed five large icebergs 250 miles due east of St. Johns, Newfoundland, directly in the path of transatlantic liners.

International Bowling
SPOKANE, Wash., March 20.—Park and Campbell, of Vancouver, went into first place in the doubles at the Northwestern International Bowling tournament here today with a score of 1,333.

Ferry and Campbell, of Seattle, were in the lead in the doubles early in the day with 1,321, were forced into second place.

Campbell also was high man in his doubles, making 247, 195, 235 for a total of 677. Park bowled 215, 184, 182, a total of 581.

Mackay and Gray, Vancouver, are third in the doubles with 1,178. Dehaven and Deor, Spokane, fourth with 1,175, and Parker and Whitney, San Francisco, fifth with 1,170. The Vancouver Lacrosse team will win first money in the five-man team with 248.

The bowling of the five man teams was completed early today. Townsend of Spokane is leading in the singles with 667.

DOMINION LACROSSE
Officials Offer Divergent Views as to Probabilities of League Lacrosse This Season

MONTREAL, March 20.—President Percy Quinn, of the Dominion Lacrosse Association (the Big Four), has little hope of league lacrosse this season in the Toronto-Montreal and intermediate circuits, according to a dispatch from Toronto yesterday. Mr. Quinn is said to have told the correspondent that the lacrosse question looked to him like a losing proposition, and I think you are quite safe in saying that the D. L. A. will lay over for a season.

The Dominion Lacrosse Association and the National Lacrosse Union have each member teams in Toronto and Montreal. The N. L. U. remains to be heard from with an authoritative view.

Mr. Quinn is further quoted as saying a meeting of the D. L. A. will be held in Toronto March 27 to consider the situation.

A. L. Gawn, president of the National Amateur Athletic Association (Montreal), who, although uncommunicative himself, is generally credited with connection in a campaign for reorganization which would result in one strong lacrosse organization, holds a contrary view to Mr. Quinn. "I think there will be lacrosse, no matter what Mr. Quinn says," he answered inquirers.

He stated he had just received a letter from a Toronto man just connected with the Big Four" taking co-operation in reorganizing the game for this season. Further information was not to be had.

First Division
Bradford City, 4; Bolton Wanderers, 3; Burnley, 3; Manchester United, 4; Chelsea, 1; Blackburn Rovers, 3; Everton, 4; Notts County

SEED DISTRIBUTION AMONG B. C. FARMERS

Six Carloads of Oats and Wheat
Seed Already Secured—
Distributed at Four Places
Throughout Province.

Further information in regard to the distribution of the six carloads of seed grain which is being brought into the Province by the Government has been given out by Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who gives the course of procedure which must be adopted by farmers who are unable to secure grain by themselves and who, therefore, wish to benefit from the action of the Government.

Government agents at Vernon, Nelson, Kamloops and Vancouver have been supplied with application forms and forms of notes which must be signed by the applicants before seed can be supplied. These forms may be secured by farmers on application to the Government agents at the centres mentioned, and in the case of Vancouver Island the forms will be furnished at the Department of Agriculture, at which application must be made.

No seed will be given to the applicants without the forms being signed, and farmers wishing to secure seed are advised to apply for forms immediately, and after filling them out, to mail them to the right quarter, thus securing the grain by the earliest delivery. Not more than 100 pounds will be supplied to any one applicant.

The seed given out is only given upon the distinct understanding that it is to be used for seeding purposes only and by the applicant himself.

It is understood and expected by the department that only those who are unable to buy the seed will avail themselves of this offer. Seed grain to the extent of six carloads has already been secured, instead of five carloads, as previously announced. Great difficulty is being experienced in securing high-grade seed in any quantity, but the Government has been able to obtain the best grain that is procurable at this time, although the supply of seed sold under the Dominion Seed Control Act is exhausted.

These carloads will be distributed as follows: Kamloops will receive 1,200 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats. The same amount of seed will be sent to the Government agents at Vancouver and at Vernon. Nelson will have 150 bushels of wheat and 1,200 bushels of oats to send out among the farmers of the Kootenay and Lower Mainland districts, where the demand is not so heavy as in other sections of the Province.

The distribution among Vancouver Island farmers will be made from Vancouver, and the price will be 30 a pound for wheat and 30 a pound for oats. In filling out the forms, the farmers are, therefore, requested to adopt these prices, and distribution will be according to priority of application.

LETTER FROM WINNIPEG

Former Member of Local Centre St. John's Ambulance Writes of Field Ambulance Work

Private David Brown, for several years one of the most active workers of the Victoria Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, now with the B. Section, Fourth Field Ambulance, Winnipeg, Manitoba, writes on the 13th inst.: "About a fortnight ago the chief military officers visited us and with them were a few ladies of the Daughters of the Empire, who questioned some of us; one asked me where I was from, and when I mentioned Victoria, British Columbia, of course she wanted to talk. She is an ambulance enthusiast, so we compared notes generally between Winnipeg and Victoria branches of the St. John A. A. and I. O. D. E., respectively. Here they have their St. John Ambulance Brigade, also nursing divisions, and are training many men and women. I do not know when we shall move again, or where we shall go; we often hear rumors that we are to move in a few hours, only to be disappointed. No doubt we shall move some day, but whether east or west I have no idea. We will get a certain amount of drill, and such like, but are not making great progress; we also have lectures, all of which I attend if possible. Remember me to all our St. John Ambulance friends in Victoria, and please tell them that though I cannot be with them, I often think of them and the work they are doing there."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Regiment of Frontiersmen

Victoria Sub-unit—There will be a mounted parade on Tuesday, March 23, at 7 p.m. from McClellan's stables, exhibition grounds. Dress, muff.

A meeting will be held in Frontiersmen's hall, 1503 Langley street, on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, at 8 p.m., and all Frontiersmen are requested to be present. Dress, full dress without holster.

Any men wishing to join the Legion can obtain full particulars at the orderly room, Frontiersmen's headquarters, any evening at 8 o'clock, or phone 63.

By order,
A. ROWLINSO, L. P., Lieut.

DELIGHTFUL FUNCTION AT LOCAL HOSPITAL

Friends of St. Joseph's Hospital Celebrate Day of Patron Saint With Glorious Shower

The friends of St. Joseph's Hospital lately celebrated the day of its patron saint by a linen shower, which provided pillow slips enough to last for many a day. All the afternoon the good sisters welcomed callers, who brought their gifts with them, while hundreds of parcels were sent by messengers.

The halls and reception rooms were very tastefully decorated with the lovely blossoms of the Japanese plum, willow catkins and the variegated leaves of the Oregon grape, while fern and palm made a verdant background.

The formal presentation of the linen was made by Mrs. McPhillips, who, on behalf of the donors, expressed appreciation of the work of the sisters and nurses. Dr. J. Helmecken, on behalf of the sisters, thanked all who had so generously contributed to the comfort of the patients of the hospital.

The sun rooms, which served as tea-

rooms, for the occasion, were lavishly decorated by the tables in the east room, and Mesdames S. P. Moody and Thomas Todd in the west. Which were the more beautiful, the daffodils and violets in the one, or the pink carnations, simlax and fern in the other would have puzzled the connoisseurs. Miss P. Mayor and her assistants for the skill and taste with which the work of decoration had been done. Tea and refreshments were served by the Misses Garasche, Sweeney, Jay, Briggs, Carlin, Sehl and Fraser.

Guests were welcomed by the Sister Superior, the Mother Provincial, and the hospital sisters, assisted by Mesdames Frank Sehl, H. M. Fullerton, Walter Luney, George Jay, Walter Fraser, M. E. Burns, C. Wilson, and W. H. Patterson.

A delightful concert added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. The singers were Miss Davis, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Harry Briggs, Mrs. Roy Troup, and Messrs. Frank Sehl and Johnston. The Misses Board gave an instrumental duet, and the accompanists were Mrs. Sehl, Mrs. Gibson and Miss McQuade. Among other ladies present were: Mrs. W. H. Patterson, Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, Mrs. R. P. Hittet, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Harold Grant, Mrs. Charles W. Grant, Mrs. Otto Weller, Miss Mackenzie (daughter of Jubilee Hospital), Mrs. M. Carlin and Mrs. J. Carlin, Mrs. Frank Sehl, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. E. H. Harrison, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. George Jay, Mrs. Luney, Mrs. R. E. Burns, Mrs. C. Wilson, and the oldest of the hospital's friends, Hon. J. S. Helmecken, was an honored guest.

CYMRODORION SOCIETY

Annual Meeting Held and Officers Elected—Society Plans Energetic Year

The annual meeting of the above society was held at the Knights of Columbia Hall on Thursday last, when there was a gratifying attendance of members.

The chief business was the election of officers for the coming session and the consideration of the financial statement for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The society has been fortunate in securing Mr. D. O. Lewis, chief engineer of the C. N. Railway, as president, with Messrs. Williams Hugg and John Thomas as vice-presidents. Mr. Ivan A. Thomas was appointed secretary and a strong executive committee was also elected in the persons of Messrs. D. A. Davies, L. W. Evans, John Griffiths, Wynn Owen and J. M. Thomas.

The hearty thanks of the meeting were accorded generally to the outgoing officers and particularly to the president and secretary for their services during 1914-15.

There was every indication, judging by the tenor of the speeches, that the society has before it a bright future and an effort is to be made to reach every Welsh person in Victoria and the vicinity with a view to securing their active support for and interest in the society.

A pleasing musical programme, including "Hail Wlad y Ffynhau," brought a successful meeting to a close. The next regular meeting will be held on the third Thursday in April, particulars of which will appear later.

COMING EVENTS

Orange Association—L. O. L. Premier 1915, will meet in the Orange Hall, Yates Street, tomorrow at 8 p.m.

Chapter Meeting—The business meeting of the Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E., will be held on Thursday at 10:30 a.m. in the Temple Building.

Woman's Auxiliary—The St. Barnabas Branch of the Women's Auxiliary will hold its annual Easter tea and sale of work on Thursday, April 1, at 7:30, in St. Margaret's School, Port Street.

Girls' Regim Guild—A social meeting of the guild will be held on March 26, at 7:30, in St. Margaret's School, Port Street.

Chapter Meeting—The Camosun Chapter, I. O. D. E., will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, in the Temple Building.

Whist Drive—Loyal Order of Moose will hold a whist drive on Tuesday evening next, at K. of P. Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Sewing Meeting—Daughters of Pity will hold a sewing and business meeting on Thursday, March 25, at the King's Daughters' rest room, Courtney Street, at 2 p.m.

S. O. E. Dance—S. O. E. will hold its weekly dance in St. John's Hall tomorrow night. Dancing from 9 to 12. The proceeds will be in aid of the men on active service.

Social on Tuesday—The Social Democratic party, Local No. 9, will hold its first social and dance in St. John's Hall on Tuesday. There will be an excellent programme, commencing at 8:15.

Natural History Society—The annual meeting of the Natural History Society will be held in the King's Daughters' rest room, Courtney street, at 9 p.m. tomorrow. There will be no paper.

Welsh Singing—A Welsh singing service will be held at the First Baptist Church, corner of Quadra and Yates Streets, this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Special Meeting—Gonzales Chapter, I. O. D. E., will hold a special meeting next Thursday afternoon punctually at 2:30 o'clock, in the Temple Building. All members are requested to be present.

Concert at Willows Camp—A concert under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. will be given in the Y. M. C. A. building at the Willows Camp tomorrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Meeting Postponed—The regular monthly business meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., set for tomorrow will be postponed until further notice.

Esquimalt Chapter—The regular monthly meeting of Esquimalt Chapter, I. O. D. E., will take place at the residence of Mrs. Matthews, on Thursday next, at 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Brotherhood—The usual meeting to be held in the auditorium of the church today at 2:45 o'clock, will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. E. Crum, of Vancouver. Alderman Bell will be in the chair.

Lecture on Dickens—On Monday evening at the First Baptist Church, corner Quadra and Yates Streets, the Rev. J. B. Warnicke will give a lecture on "Dickens—the Man and His Message."

Address to Men at Y. M. C. A.—Rev. W. J. Kidd will give an address to men

at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Allan Marwood will be the soloist. A fellowship supper will be served at 5:30 by the dormitory men.

Conservative Association—A meeting of Ward 2 Conservative Association of Saanich will be held on Thursday next at St. Mark's Hall, Boleak Road. The business will be the nomination of delegates to attend the forthcoming convention at Royal Oak.

Experiences in France—At the Friends' Church, Fern Street, at 7 p.m. today, Mr. Ralph Woodward, late pastor of the Friends' Church, Salem, Oregon, will relate some of his experiences while preaching in France, at Paris and Dunkirk.

To Open Daffodil Show—Mrs. Barnard has kindly consented to open the Daffodil Show of the King's Daughters, on the 27th. Among the attractions of this spring sale will be the symphony, by three pupils of Mrs. Michael Halward.

Medal Contest—Next Friday evening, the Rockland Park Union, V. C. T. U., will hold a medal contest at the Shelbourne Street Hall, corner of King's Road and Shelbourne Street. A collection in aid of the Men's Mission Store Street, will be taken.

Will Give Recital—On Friday and Saturday next, March 26 and 27, under the auspices of the Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter, I. O. D. E., and under the patronage of the Arion Club, Miss Jane Tuttle and company, of New York, will give a musical recital in the Victoria Club, Campbell Building.

Daffodil Tea—The Ladies' Aid of the Reformed Episcopal Church will hold a daffodil tea, sale of work, home-made cakes, candies, etc., in the schoolhouse, corner of Blanchard and Humboldt Streets on Friday, the 26th inst., from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Chapters in Charge—Chapters in charge at the Temple Building during the coming week will be as follows: Monday, Navy League; Tuesday, Flor-

esque; Wednesday, Ladies' Aid of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Thursday, Esquimalt; Friday, Agnes Deans Cameron.

Home Cooking Sale—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Columba's Church, Oak Bay, intends holding an apron sale, also home-made cooking and candy, on Wednesday, March 24, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the lecture room of the church. Tea will be served and a musical programme will be given.

Lodge Meeting—Sir Edward Carson L. O. L. No. 2394, meets on Wednesday evening, March 24, at 7:30, for the transaction of business. At 9 o'clock there will be an open meeting and presentation, followed by a social and dance. All members of the order and friends are invited. A special invitation is extended to the L. O. E. A., Purple Star, No. 104, to be present.

Illustrated Lecture—A lecture on "British Abbeys and Monasteries" will be given by Mr. H. Hodgson, in the Men's Own Bible Class room, third floor, First Congregational Church, Quadra Street, on Tuesday, at 8 p.m. An assortment of lantern slides will be used to illustrate the lecture, which will be interesting as well as instructive. Mr. Hodgson, being an architect, is well able to handle the subject.

The London of Dickens—The ladies of St. John's have arranged a series of

Lenten lectures in aid of their funds. The last of these will be given on Tuesday next in the schoolroom, Quadra and Mason Streets, at 8 p.m. Mr. John W. Lethaby has a set of slides, some specially prepared for this lecture, depicting Dickens' haunts, and will give a talk on the latest findings of Box specialists.

Nurses' Meeting—The third annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses Association of British Columbia will be held in the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, B. C., on Monday, April 5. It will be a purely business meeting this year, with morning and afternoon sessions. Business and election of officers at 10:30 a.m., and at 2:30 p.m. Some interesting papers will be given. This is an open meeting, and all nurses who are interested are invited.

Rummage Sale—The rummage sale takes place on Thursday in the Scott Building, corner of Hillside Avenue and Douglas Street, and will open at 1 o'clock. Second-hand clothing and house furnishings, etc., will be on sale at very low prices. The members of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society are to collect the contributions on Wednesday, and anyone desiring to contribute is asked to notify Mrs. Stuart Robertson, phone No. 754.

This Evening's Band Concert—At 8:15 this evening, at Paragon Theatre, the 5th Fusiliers' military band will give another of its sacred concerts. Mrs. Mary Humphrey King, a recent arrival, will be heard for the first time. Mr. Benedict Bantly, the well-known violinist, is also to contribute.

Mr. H. Dobson will accompany him at the piano. The band is to play a suite by the celebrated Norwegian, E. Grieg (by request), a new overture, an instrumental duet, and a military march written by one of the bandmen—"Lance Corporal Pink." Mr. Walter Charles will act in the capacity of accompanist.

5th Regiment Band—For this Sunday evening's concert at the Royal Victoria Theatre the following programme should appeal to all: March, "The Bull," Flatters; overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," Suppe; vocal duet, "Through the Gates of God," Hart.

Mrs. W. L. Weaver and Miss O. Griffiths; selection, "Lucresia Borgia," Donizetti; violin solo, "Hiera Kat," Huey; Miss Margaret Tilly; intermezzo, "Mexican Kisses," Roberts; vocal solo, selected, "Trooper," B. Newton; selection, "Balkan Princess," Rubens; march, "Gaiety," Richards. Doors open at 8:15; concert commences 8:45 o'clock.

High School Cadet Dance—The High School Battalion's fourth annual dance is to be held on April 8 in honor of the boys at the front, under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Barnard, Sir Richard and Lady McBride, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Young, Colonel Ogilvie, D. O. C., and the Camosun Chapter, I. O. D. E. The ball promises to be one of those of former years. Miss Thain, aided by the Cadet Band, has charge of the musical arrangements, while Mrs. Jenner is doing the catering. Tickets may be had this week from Major R. Hamilton, Captains Taylor and Gale, Lieutenants Davy, Hodgson, Noble, and Fraser. Sergeants Foulkes and Terry or Mr. W. S. Terry at Terry's Drug Store.

"Mother and Son" Banquet—A novel entertainment will be held by the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday night. This is the mother and son banquet, the first to be held annually. A number of prominent ladies will speak, and the boys will render a playlet and a vaudeville performance for the amusement of their elders.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Weller and Masted Weller are leaving tomorrow for a short trip to San Francisco.

The friends of Mr. John Adam, of the city's engineer's department, will regret to learn that he yesterday underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Campbell united in wedlock in the presence of intimate friends, Charles Alexander, Martin and Sarah Elizabeth Logan, both of Nanaimo.

At "Breadalbane" last evening, the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of John Edward Hinde and Lily Ann Imlay, both of Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Hinde will make their home in this city.

A very successful whist drive was held in the K. of P. Hall last Thursday evening by the Ivy Leaf Social Club. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Mrs. White, first; Mrs. Bates, second, and Mrs. Christie, third. Gentlemen prize-winners were: Mr. Dunne, first; Mr. Bourne, second, and Mr. Calwell, third.

L. O. B. A. Purple Star, Lodge No. 104, presented a scene of great festivity last Wednesday night, when the worthy mistress, Mrs. Ellen Galbraith, was presented with a jewel as a token of esteem for her three years' faithful service. The ceremony was performed by the recipient of the charter of Black Knights, Mr. W. B. Bantam. The room was prettily decorated with shamrock and the colors of the order.

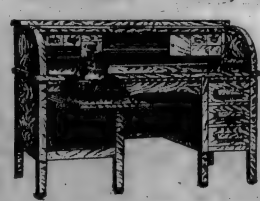
On Thursday evening at the home of Miss G. Ledingham, 314 Quadra Street, a delightful shower was given, at which Miss M. Beckwith was the guest of honor. A very pleasant evening was spent, after which pleasant refreshments were served. Among those invited were: Mrs. J. M. Hatt, Miss M. Beckwith, Miss M. Myers, Miss M. Edgar, Miss M. McMillan, Miss E. McGregor, Miss K. and S. Johnston, Misses B. and J. Middleton, Miss B. and M. Ledingham, Misses B. and A. Willis, Miss V. Croft, Miss A. Mason, Miss Roberts, Miss Savage, Miss Ward, Miss Grant, Miss W. Beckwith, Miss L. Moore, Miss M. Lane, Miss B. Vale, Miss L. Best, Miss E. McIntyre, Miss B. Hinds, Miss E. Johns and Miss D. Hayes.

One of the most successful social events of the season was the dance given on Tuesday evening last by the Victoria Chapter 37 Order of the Eastern Star at the Alexandra Club. The ballroom was artistically decorated with streamers of green ivy and pink and white apple blossom. At the end of the ballroom was erected a large electric slide of the order. The decorations in the supper room were carried out with daffodils and pussy willows, both displaying excellent taste on the part of the ladies in charge. A good programme of music was given. On the stroke of midnight the orchestra played some catchy Irish airs, to which the company of 130 couples danced until 2 a.m.

"Mother and Son" Banquet—A novel entertainment will be held by the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday night. This is the mother and son banquet, the first to be held annually. A number of prominent ladies will speak, and the boys will render a playlet and a vaudeville performance for the amusement of their elders.

Read the Big Macey Premium Offer

This Handsome Roll-Top Desk Suitable for Home or Office, Value \$90.00



Beginning Monday, March 22, and extending until Wednesday, April 21, we will give with every cash sale amounting to one dollar a coupon entitling holder to representation at a drawing to be held on April 22 next.

The holder of the ticket that shall be drawn will be awarded, without further expenditure, the handsome desk here illustrated. This desk is one of the finest obtainable; in quartered oak of the very best construction. It is a combination typewriter and roll-top desk, suitable for either home or office.

Every Dollar Cash Spent With Us During This Sale Earns a Coupon. Winner Will Have Alternative of Flat-Top Desk in Oak or Mahogany From Our Stock Up to Value of \$90.00

Two Expensive Gifts to Be Awarded at Close of Month's Special Selling—One for Men and One for Ladies

SALE CLOSES

BEGINS Monday, Mar. 22 Wednesday April 21
Drawing Thursday, April 22

BUY Macey

We will allow special and liberal discounts from regular prices in many lines during this sale. Come in and see!

We carry in stock at all times anything you need for home, library or office, from a pen-nib to a mahogany roll-top desk. Come in this week!

Goods This Month and You'll Buy Them All the Time

Worth Money to Business and Professional Men

It is worth money to business and professional men to become well acquainted with the MACEY line of office equipment and supplies. Besides the internationally famous Made-in-Canada MACEY wood and steel filing systems, steel office safes, etc., this line includes the entire system of IRVING-PITT LOOSE-LEAF BOOKS AND FORMS for every purpose of any business or profession. The I.-P. line is now absolutely in the lead. By a recent court decision the closest competitor of this system now has to operate under I.-P. patents. The business or professional man who realizes the breadth of the I.-P. line has no need of made-to-order books or forms. We can supply anything he requires in

I.-P. stock forms at much less cost. The book or form you think cannot be had in stock supplies will be found in this line. Try us!

In every department of office equipment and supplies you will find us at the head of the parade. Our stock includes the VERY LATEST and BEST of the systems evolved to lighten work for the business or professional man, to save time for him and insure him greater efficiency and fewer mistakes.

This special sale will offer an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with our stock. No requirement is too insignificant to demand our best services; none is too big to overtax our abilities. Try us!

Macey OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO. Limited P. C. ABELL, Manager 726 FORT STREET Just Above Ritz Hotel

This Beautiful Macey Sectional Library Case, Value \$31.00

Beginning Monday, March 22, and extending until Wednesday, April 21, we will give, with every cash sale amounting to Fifty Cents, a coupon entitling the holder to representation at a drawing to be held on April 22 next.

The holder of the ticket that shall be drawn will be awarded, without further expenditure, the beautiful Macey sectional library case here illustrated. This case is in Mission design, in fumed quartered oak, complete as shown—the famous Macey Case, which "does not look sectional, but is."

Every Half Dollar Cash Spent With Us During This Sale Earns a Coupon. Winner Will Have Alternative of Any Other Case in Oak or Mahogany, From Our Stock, to Value of \$31.00

A Generous Offer With a Sound Reason Back of It

Our decision to launch into a month of special selling and offer, as an extra inducement to the public, special discounts in certain lines and two very handsome premiums to be drawn for, was taken, frankly, because we must develop a greater volume of business.

We know that if the public generally can be informed of the unusual quality and scope of the many lines we carry, we will be assured of the volume of trade we require.

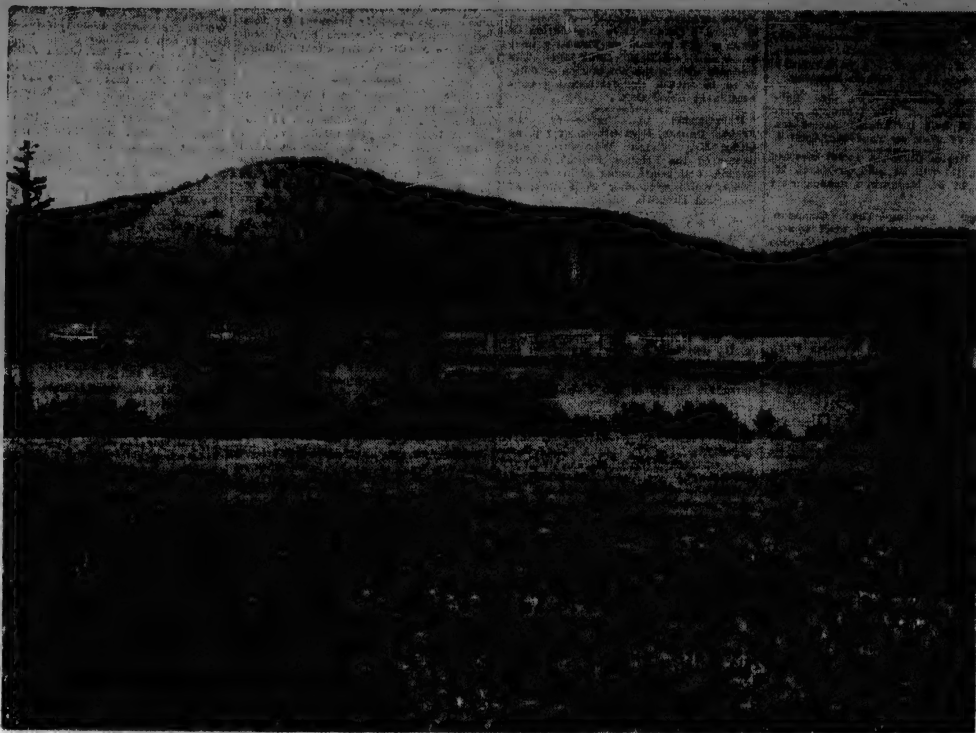
Customers of ours are constantly expressing surprise at the great variety of our stock. It is a fact that there are very few things—even down to the small sundries—that are required in the office or in the home library that we cannot supply.

Office furniture of every description is an important feature of our business, but it is only one feature, nevertheless. In the matter of prices ours are neither the highest nor the lowest. But our lines are always cheapest in the long run, because the policy we follow consistently is to sell the very best and guarantee it.

Take advantage of this special sale month to get acquainted with our varied lines. You will be surprised, and favorably so!

We Are Headquarters for British Columbia of All Macey Filing Appliances in Wood and Steel; Macey Steel Safes; Agents for Famous Irving-Pitt Loose-Leaf Systems; Eaton-Crane-Pike "Correct Writing Papers," Etc.

WATCH but Don't WAIT—Watch our advertisements in each Sunday's Colonist and each Monday's and Thursday's Times during the month of this sale; but don't wait to benefit by the special discounts and prizes and chances at the big premiums! Come right away!



PATRICIA BAY, SAANICH INLET

Showing new wharf which has just been completed for the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.

WHARF COMPLETED AT PATRICIA BAY

Fine Structure Over Twenty-Two Hundred Feet in Length for Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.

An ocular demonstration of the bona fides of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company in respect to its intentions to push to completion the Vancouver Island branch of its system is furnished at Patricia Bay, Saanich Inlet, where a fine new wharf has just been completed by the contractor, Mr. S. Doe, and formerly taken over by Mr. D. O. Lewis, chief engineer of the Island division.

The wharf is to be utilized as a very early date for receiving the steel rails which are to be laid not only on the Patricia Bay branch, but on the line running from Victoria to Alberni, grading on both sections having been completed some time ago. The delay in the arrival of the rails from the manufacturers at Sydney, Cape Breton, has been due mainly to the inability to get ships to handle the cargo.

The wharf proper is 441 feet in length, with a width of 64 feet, and has been built strong enough to take at least two cargoes of rails, about 12,000 tons. The approach from the shore to the wharf is 1,800 feet; so that the whole structure is 2,241 feet in length. The rails can be slid from the wharf right on to cars standing on the approach alongside the wharf.

The contract has been executed in a very satisfactory manner by Mr. Doe. The engineer for construction was Mr. J. McInnes, resident engineer for the C. N. P. R. at Patricia Bay.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the work it may be stated that there are about 2,000 piles and over 700,000 feet of lumber in the structure. Over 20 tons of bolts and nails were utilized in the work of building the wharf. A fine depth of water is found at the end of the dock at all stages of the tide, and deep water ships can be berthed there at all seasons of the year. The completion of this structure is held to mark the beginning of a new era for that portion of the Saanich peninsula.

A violet rays water sterilizing apparatus, invented in France automatically cleans a valve and diverts the water into a drain if the rays should stop.

Free Demonstration Conversational French Lesson, Alexandra Club, next Tuesday, 8 p.m.

LITERARY NOTES

Of course, Zena Gale's "Friendship Village" and its inhabitants are all pure fiction. She has described a sort of humble little Utopia, which we feel sure never really existed, for of all places in the world a small village is, so far as we have had experience, the smallest, the narrowest and most uninteresting, the most scandal-loving and the most stupid place in the world. There may be exceptions; there ought to be, for it is very easy to imagine just such a charming little community as Zena Gale describes, with its gossip, its backsliders, and its variegated sinners all responsive and amenable to the first smiling word of brotherly or sisterly kindness, all so ready to fall into line at the suggestion of any altruistic or remedial innovation. Or, perhaps, it is that such villages do exist and we, judging superficially, have not looked sufficiently deep for the qualities which might redeem them and the wisdom which might discern them. We would far rather be convinced we were wrong in our judgment and condemnation, and believe that if one could get the right people to work, just such delightfully unconventional reforms might be established in any village as the women in "Friendship Village" established.

For instance, there was the Christmas when the village decided to have its Christmas, rich and poor together, and they decorated the great cedar in the square with lights from top to bottom, and trimmed it with all the accumulated decorations of the different Sunday schools, and the united choir sang carols, and the whole village turned out en masse, not a man, woman or child forgotten, and there was rejoicing such as never before, and for them indeed Christ's message came of "peace on earth, goodwill to men."

Then there was the celebration of the "Home coming," an institution we think is original and confined to Friendship Village, when invitations were sent out to all the one-time dwellers in the community to return for a day and become "neighbors" once more. Numbers of people accepted the invitations, among them a judge and an admiral, and a world-renowned writer of songs, and who had been beloved in his childhood by everyone in the village. Then, just on the eve of the celebration one returned who had not been invited, and who was not wanted, a young woman, Lisbeth Note, whose little son was four years old. There was to be a grand children's procession of welcome, and because of his mother's sad mistake, the little son whose heart was loving as his little face was lovely was not to be allowed to take a place in the parade, as many of the mothers objected to his association with their children. But the poet, the writer of songs, arriving, set all things right. The pitiful truth of the child's birth was whispered to him; he saw the little wistful face in the

throne, and went to the boy, lifting him in his arms and carrying him at the head of the procession and in the evening, when, in honor of the event, the great cedar in the square was lit up again, the poet sought out the little lad again, carried him to the glowing tree, placing him up high among the lit branches; "And in everybody's hush he says clear, 'and he took a little child and set him in their midst.' That was all he said. And Chris looked out and smiled happy, and waved the branch. Over the whole Market Square there lay a stillness that said things to itself and us. . . . For all of a sudden we were all of us miles deeper into life. . . . And we saw how, beyond judgment and even beyond what is, a spirit that has got to come and clutch hold of life, before such wrongs and more wrongs, and all the wrongs that all us, can stop being. And that spirit will be the spirit that was in our hearts right then." "Neighbourhood Stories," by Zena Gale, Macmillan & Co. Toronto.

One of the most charmingly and simply written stories we have met for a long time has a name that might easily frighten away all lovers of charm and simplicity. It is called "A Nest of Hereditary Legislators," and is written by Ivan S. Turgenieff, a Russian novelist, whose works we well certain, the better known they are among English readers, the better will be liked. His story is delightful. He has the love of detail which most Russian writers have, but he is never trite; he gives us no more than is necessary to make perfect the pictures he delineates. He made his people his life-long study, and his characters live and move throughout his pages with a naturalness which is wholly captivating, and we learn through him much that we did not know of the lovable and admirable qualities that belong to the—our point of view—so little understood Russian people.

Ivan Turgenieff was born in 1818 in Orel, where the regiment of his father was stationed at that time. He was educated at first in Moscow, and later at the University of St. Petersburg. He went to Berlin in 1838 to study philosophy and Greek and Latin classical writings. His sympathies were awakened to the sufferings of the serfs and the oppressed in his own and other countries, and he made up his mind to ameliorate, as far as in him lay, the conditions in Russia. When his parents died he liberated his serfs, and for this and for his openly expressed convictions he was sent to prison for a month, later being confined to his country for two and a half years. He was not deterred, however, from the work which he had begun, and he kept up his writings and his labors until he died in 1883.

The book is translated by Francis Myddleton Davis, who has done his work conscientiously, preserving the simplicity and delicacy of composition.

TRADE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN ENGLAND

Will Be for Benefit of British Manufacturers and Will Enable Them to Monopolize Trade—Canadian Buyers.

The secretary of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a communication from His Majesty's trade commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland in regard to the holding of an exhibition of British manufactured goods, thus tending to secure better business for them in the trade formerly monopolized by Germany and Austria.

The Board of Trade in London has been holding a series of exchange meetings, with the two-fold object of showing British manufacturers samples of German and Austrian goods competing most effectively with the British-made products and of bringing into touch with British manufacturers buyers who had previously looked to Germany and Austria for their requirements. This purpose has been in pursuance of the scheme initiated by them after the declaration of war for assisting British manufacturers to capture German and Austrian trade.

It has been represented to the Board of Trade that, as a complement to the above scheme, British manufacturers would welcome the opportunity of displaying for the inspection of buyers for the United Kingdom and overseas markets the goods which they are or have been producing in competition with the German and Austrian manufacturers.

It has been urged that continental manufacturers have derived considerable advantage from the annual fairs held in their countries, and that more especially in Leipzig and other places in Germany. Such fairs have attracted buyers from all parts of the world, and have resulted in large orders being given, whereby manufacturers have been able to estimate their output with considerable accuracy and reduce their cost of production.

In order to secure similar advantages for British manufacturers, His Majesty's Board of Trade has decided to organize a display of British goods in a number of the trades in connection with which exchange meetings have now been held, namely, the toy trade, fancy goods trade, trades in earthenware and china, clock trade, drapery, jewelry trade, such as studs and buttons, glassware trade, electro-plate trade, cutlery, paper and stationery trade, and the jewelry, other than precious, trade.

The annual value of the exports in the above trades from Germany and Austria to the British Empire alone exceeds \$46,000,000.

For the purpose of this display, which, it is intended, shall reproduce the main features of the continental trade fairs, the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, has been secured, and British manufacturers will be afforded an opportunity of exhibiting their products therein from May 16 to May 21, 1915.

Manufacturers only will be allowed to exhibit, and their display will be strictly confined to goods of their own make. Admission to the fair will be by invitation of His Majesty's Board of Trade only, and will be restricted to bona-fide buyers for the United Kingdom and overseas markets. Buyers from the Dominion of Canada visiting England during the course of the fair and interested in the foregoing trades should not fail to communicate immediately upon arrival with the director of the Board of Trade.

In view of the fact that the general public not being admitted, buyers will have an occasional opportunity of transacting their business in a museum of Great Manufacturers in England and the British goods in connection with articles which have hitherto been manufactured exclusively in Germany and Austria—Hungary, and the

NEW
PICTORIAL
REVIEW
PATTERNS

Gordon Doyle
LIMITED

Store Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturdays Included

NEW
PICTORIAL
REVIEW
PATTERNS



Spring Suits of Distinctive

Merit to Sell at \$25

\$29.50 and \$35

At any of the above mentioned prices we show a representative collection of new styles in popular fabrics and colors. These Suits are made to a standard—are correctly fashioned, and finished in a manner that will attract the particular dresser. The models offered clearly depict the accredited modes and represent values that will appeal strongly to those who seek the best at the least cost. The offering is a demonstration of better than usual style, quality and value.

Practical New Dresses for Street and Afternoon Wear

The models embrace the latest style tendencies and are developed in fabrics that will be in popular demand. The values are especially interesting. Note these:

AT \$19.50—An effective Dress of dark brown messaline silk, bodice in jumper effect with short plenum below the waistline; collar, vest and cuffs of white lawn.

AT \$25.00—A striking Dress in combination of black and white silk. The skirt is in black taffeta, with folds of black and white check at the foot. The bodice is made in a simple style on full lines.

AT \$29.50—A very pretty Dress of navy blue taffeta silk is made with an extremely wide skirt, which is shirred over the hips. The quaint bodice features the Empire style and has long sleeves of ninon. Vest and collar of fine white lawn.

See the New Covert Cloth

Coats—Very Smart

Excellent Values at \$29.50

The models that we show depict the trend of popular fashion and represent better than usual value.

One smart style is flared, with yoke across shoulder at back, and buttons close up to the neck. The model is finished with black velvet collar—\$29.50.

A stylish Coat, cut on military lines in front, with a large breast pocket. The back is belted in Empire effect—\$29.50.

An attractive Coat in the loose belted style, with large patch pockets. The back is shirred from the collar and falls in full, graceful lines—\$29.50.



Popular Priced Spring Millinery, \$5.00

\$7.50 and \$10.00

We are showing an unusually fine assortment of New Hats at the prices above mentioned. These include models of distinctive style and represent values that will create favorable comment.

The new styles are particularly smart, and embrace such colors as will prove most practical and becoming to the majority.

Let us show you this New Millinery and demonstrate that we have just what you require in a Hat at modest cost. The collection will prove specially interesting to those who look for the best in style, quality and value. Visit the Millinery Section Monday.

755 Yates Street, Victoria

575 Granville Street, Vancouver

Phone 1876

TROOPS WHO MAKE FINAL ATTACKS

The famous Chasseurs-Alpins of France, the mountain riflemen, who with their fat Tam-o-Shanter caps and long alpenstocks are among the most picturesque, as they are some of the smartest, troops of the French Army, are well described by a correspondent of the Paris Temps, who dined with their officers shortly after the corps had distinguished itself at the taking of Steinhaken in Alsace.

In five and a half months the Alpine Rifles have fought everywhere along the front from Alsace to the sea. They are brought up to each point in turn to make the final effort. Wherever they go they throw themselves on the German line with a fury that the enemy has learned is almost irresistible, and then, as the Germans retreat, they follow them up and take their prisoners.

position they are generally replaced by other troops and sent on to do new wonders of attack elsewhere.

"The Germans have learned by now not to do much in the way of counter-attacking until we have gone," said one of their officers with pardonable pride. "And all the same," he went on, "it isn't child's play to deliver an assault. You know how that's done. The men are gathered in the trenches and it is arranged that at a given signal every one shall bound out of them and make a rush for the nearest enemy trench. Our men know the fate that awaits many of them."

"However well the ground has been prepared by the gunners, some of the first of them are sure to be hit. And then there is the mud, and it's not a pleasant thing to fall wounded in the mud with a bullet in your body. And then our fellows know, too, that even when they have taken the trench they will be exposed to death from head grenades, that they will have to clear the communication trenches and are still held by the enemy, which the

tion. The only man who stayed behind in the last charge was a poor devil who'd lost his reason."

The Victoria Progressive Spiritualism Society will hold services in the A.O.U.W. Hall, over Princess Theatre, at 8 and 9:30 p.m. Miss G. Gerthley, speaker.

Have a Good Complexion! The Flower of Good Health

The true secret of complexion lies in the blood. Keep it fresh, pure, nutritious, and, above all, keep the system regular. No aid to complexion comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They tone and enrich the blood, clear the system of waste products, promote good digestion, and, in short, establish sound health, which, after all, is the key to all happiness and well-being. Don't delay; use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will do all the wonders of health and youth, that you can desire. Write to Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

"So much for the influence of an-
onymity in the past. What of the fu-
ture? With more patient observation,
with finer instruments, with more ac-
curate calculation, new light will yet
break on the problem of the universe.
Perchance our new telescope at Little
Manich Mountain will reveal to the
sensitive plate of the camera, knowl-
edge over which hangs a veil. Some-
day our little ignorances will vanish
as smoke in the sun."

The places underlined on the above map are those where engagements have taken place since November 1. The British front extends from Ypres to a point a little west of La Bassée.

March, 1865.

Willis, the Irrespressible, is to the fore again. He announces a public lecture at Athenaeum Hall, on the subject of municipal affairs, the borrowing money for civic purposes, and to make some suggestions relative to the future management of the chain gang. The editor adds: "The lecturer's well-known oratorical powers will, no doubt draw a large audience." (Later) The large audience reached between fifty and sixty persons, and Willis was satisfied. While on his subject of Willis Bond, I might add a personal incident. I was in those days much interested in geological specimens, and particularly ammonite fossils, and during a visit of my father to Queen Charlotte Island he procured for me a small box full, each wrapped and marked. This lot of fossils was on a shelf in the store, and on our return next day removed to new quarters next the present site of the Commercial Willis was engaged to do said moving. Through some inconceivable error on his part he carried off my fossils, which fact I did not discover till weeks later, when I went for him. He admitted he had seen them, and confessed he did not think the stones were any good, and had taken them to the dump. There had been some refusal deposited on top of them, so he said—and they were lost beyond recovery. I am afraid I spent many nights in weeping.

Departure of Rev. Dr. H. B. Williams, the scholar, eloquent pastor of the Presbyterian Church (Union), Franklin Street, is to take place early in March. It seems probable to leave behind him a church in a state of confusion. It is announced that Rev. Dr. Williams will take the steamer "Albatross," leaving here on Monday morning. Mr. Dr. Williams has been Minister, since Nov. last, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has been previously pastor, since May last, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has been previously pastor, since May last, at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Get a 10-cent box.
Sick headache, biliousness, coated
tongue, head and nose clogged up with
cold—always trace this to torpid
liver; delay, fermenting food in the
bowels or bow, gassy stomach.
Poisonous matter clogged in the
veins, instead of being cast out of
the system is reabsorbed into the blood.
From this poison reaches the delicate
brain tissue if sudden convulsions occur.
Brain cells, trembling, vibrating, trembling.
Coma—immobility—death.
Remove the cause, remove the
poison and feed good, nourishing
food from the bowels, and the
brain will be restored to its
normal condition.

Mrs. McAdoo claimed that she had surrendered the money only when convinced that it was useless to resist, but did so under protest, and was given a receipt, which she carried for "paper money."

Without waiting for the complaint, the German authorities began an investigation. This disclosed that the gold had been illegally purchased at a premium by Angelo Scauso, an admitted brother of Mrs. McAdoo, with whom she had been residing here for several

LASSEN PEAK ACTIVE
 —————
 Eighty-Second Eruption Yesterday Described as Greater Than Any of The Previous Ones
 —————
 REDDING, Cal., March 26.—Both in magnitude and duration, Lassen Peak's eighty-second outbreak today exceeded all previous eruptions. Beginning at dawn, a mighty column of dense black smoke rose from the volcano's principal crater and spread a pall over the

You will not miss your home comforts or cooking if you stay at The **Hotel Vancouver**.

[illegible]

I Always Rely on Hamlin's WIZARD OIL

Purest and safest of all liniments—antiseptic and germicidal in its qualities, Hamlin's Wizard Oil has been a favorite with doctors and nurses for over 60 years. Its high quality ingredients have wonderful healing power. Available for rheumatism, sprains, stiff joints, headache, internal pains etc. All druggists. Famous druggist book store, 17 Yonge street.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CO., TORONTO

Royal Victoria Theatre

Two Nights—Tuesday and Wednesday, March 23-24

WITH
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 3:15

GUS HILL Offers
The Whirlwind Musical Comedy

"BRINGING UP FATHER"

PRETTY GIRLS CATCHY MUSIC

With a Host of Famous Entertainers
and
The World's Best Singing and Dancing Chorus

Acknowledged by Press and Public as THE BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT ON RECORD

PRICES: Matinee, 25c and 50c; Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
Evenings—Curtain at 8:30

Variety Theatre

OPPOSITE THE PANTAGES THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS
DUSTIN FARNUM

In the Fascinating Southern Dramatic Romance

"Cameo Kirby"

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MARIE DORO

In William J. Locke's Celebrated Novel and Play

"The Morals of Marcus"

15c—ADMISSION—15c

Box Seats 25c Matinee 10c

Performances start 6:30, 8, 9:30. Matinee daily, 2 and 3:30

Dominion Theatre

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

MISS PEARL WHITE

IN

"The Perils of Pauline"

A Thrilling Episode—The Sixth of the Series

Pathe's British War News and Other Excellent Films

COMING THURSDAY
IN 5 PARTS
"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH"

Romano Theatre

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Fourth Episode of

"Runaway June"

BY GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

"The Apartment House Mystery"
An Episode in the Girl Detective Series

"How Cissy Made Good"
A Broadway Star Feature Comedy

"SHE WANTED TO BE A WIDOW"
A Selig Comedy

10c—ADMISSION—10c

Crystal Theatre

BROAD STREET, NEAR YATES

THE ALL STAR FEATURES CO.

Present

"The Dead Man Who Killed"

"BRINGING UP FATHER"
AT ROYAL VICTORIA

Famous Cartoon Play by Gus Hill to Be Seen Here This Week With Full Company—Bright Music Also.

"I don't think there's a family on earth which has not had sufficient internal trouble and controversy to satisfy their most acute desire for morbid thought. It's odd, to say the least, to hear one say that they enjoyed a morbid or a depressing play. That's simply a figure of speech. They really did not enjoy it. Ten chances to one, the moral of the play, if it had one, struck too near home to even please the audience."

"Bringing Up Father," from the cartoons by George McManus, was designed for laughing purposes only. There isn't a serious thought, situation, line or anything else serious in the play. Its purpose is to drive away dull care in order to make room for sunshine in the lives of theatre-goers, who have quite a sufficiency of the more serious and vital problems of life to deal with as an occupation. Just as the bright sunshine soon causes you to forget the recent thunderclouds and rain, so does "Bringing Up Father" make you forget your troubles and begin a new day with lighter heart.

Father, Mother and the entire "Hill family" will visit your town at the Royal Victoria Theatre for an engagement of two nights, commencing on Tuesday, March 23, with a matinee on Wednesday at 3:15; therefore, prepare to laugh as you've never laughed before.

Mr. Hill has made a lavish production, consisting of a carload of scenery, with elaborate electrical and mechanical embellishment. A company of singers, dancers and comedians, about whose ability there is no doubt. Special attention has been given to the musical numbers, which have been written with the intent to make "Bringing Up Father" the equal, if not superior, of any musical comedy organization on tour. A pleasing innovation will be introduced in the shape of vaudeville specialties of a high order, performed during the various scenes of the play. Altogether, "Bringing Up Father" will prove to be one of the very best entertainments to visit your city.

NOTES ABOUT MUSICIANS

Rudolf Berger, the Metropolitan tenor, died very suddenly a little more than a week ago, as a result of exposure during the first weeks of the war, when he served with the company in 1913. Veterans will remember that the latter sang here in concert shortly before that time. Mr. Berger was a man of magnificent stature, standing over six feet four inches. He possessed a very winning personality, the highest musical ideals, and a remarkably fine, robust tenor voice. He was forty years old.

The Chicago Grand Opera Company has gone into bankruptcy, owing something over a quarter of a million dollars. H. P. McCormack, the Chicago millionaire, is the largest creditor, holding claims for \$250,000. The reason for the failure of the company is said to be the exorbitant salaries demanded by the stars, and the closing of the opera season on account of the war.

Explorer and war-correspondent James Barnes, who recently returned from Africa, has some amusing stories to tell of his experience in getting the natives there to make gramophone records of their songs for him. "There was one old fellow," he writes, "whom I had coaxed along, clapping his hands to get him started, and at last he became excited and began to sing. Immediately we played the record over for him, and he was the most angry man you ever saw. When he heard the sound coming out of the machine, he thought we had taken his voice away from him and that it was shot up in the machine. He clutched at his throat and then grappled with the box angrily as if to wrest the voice away from it. Next he tried his voice gently to see if it was gone, and when he found that he could still make sounds, he was a much relieved man."

"We took with us some regular records and tried them out on the natives. You would be surprised to know who was their favorite—Harry Lauder. When we played a hand record it meant nothing to them, and a woman's voice sounded to them like a pencil scraping on a slate. But when they heard Lauder speaking to them in his songs, they felt that it was something real, and the melodies, like his 'I Love a Lassie,' seemed to appeal to them naturally."

Martelli, the young tenor of the Metropolitan, has, since Caruso's departure, been singing the great tenor's roles with remarkable success.

Pavlova, the Russian dancer, in a recent interview, declared that she believed American girls had as great a future before them in the dancing field as had the Russians. She finds, she says, that they have a perfect sense of rhythm, and a great love and understanding of music. Furthermore, the fusion of the different races in America produces a temperament and a physique exactly suited to the dancing profession. Mlle. Pavlova would like to open an American school in New York on a large scale.

In speaking of the reasons for Kreisler's enormous popularity, Maphisto, in Musical America, expresses himself as follows, and Victorians who have had the pleasure of hearing this great violinist will heartily echo the criticism. For my part, writes Maphisto, I think one of the great reasons of his tremendous and well deserved popularity is that he never, under any circumstances whatever, forces his instrument for the sake of some effect. He keeps it absolutely within its legitimate scope, with the result that he develops a tone of surpassing beauty, and of almost unnamable musical sweetness and quality. How many players are there of whom this can be said—that the power force the instrument, whether it be a piano, a violin, a cello, or even the human voice, for the sake of making a momentary effect upon "the groundlings." Indeed, but few.

That is me, in one of Kreisler's greatest charms—that he does not attempt to produce a "cello tone" from the violin, or a "violin tone" from the cello, but few.

produce an astonishing volume of tone, which presently results in their inability to sing a piano passage, or even mezzo voice.

Then, too, I think much of the pleasure which Kreisler gives is that he relieves his audience at once of all uncertainty, and so they feel that they can just sit back and enjoy the beautiful music that flows from his bow.

A letter written by a soldier in the trenches near Ypres is reproduced in a London dispatch to The New York Tribune. It says: "It was a miserable night. A heavy rain had filled the trenches. Suddenly out of the darkness came a voice. It was a Welsh ballad called 'Ych y deri dda', sung in a fine tenor voice. It was the cheeriest sound I ever heard. At the end, a round of applause came down the trenches. But imagine our surprise to hear clapping and cheering for mere good music. It was from the German trenches. Thereupon the Welshman gave 'Mair Gwyn'."

"Mair Gwyn," we realized that not a shot had been fired by either side during the song. We had forgotten all about war. So a baritone was struck with the Germans that if the Welshman would give us another song neither side would fire any more until daylight.

"The third song was 'Hen Wlad-fy Nhadau.' It was the first time the Welsh national anthem was ever heard on this dismal Flemish morass."

Mr. Dlinch Gilly, who is at present a prisoner of war at the estate of his wife, Miss Emily Dlinch, near Prague, is not suffering at all from his confinement, as might easily be guessed. He is surrounded by friends, is placed under no sort of restraint, and is obliged merely to report every day in Prague. He and Miss Dlinch expect to be married next summer if the war situation clears.

We think the following shows much toleration on the part of the English in authority at the German concentration camps:

German prisoners of war at the concentration camp at Stratford-on-Avon were permitted to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday by giving a concert in the buildings, where more than 500 Germans and Austrians are interned. They were privileged, moreover, to decorate the interior of the buildings with the national colors of their countries.

Their programme, as was inevitable, was of a decidedly miscellaneous nature, ranging from "The Two Grenadiers" and a Lieberknecht to a humorous comedy called "The Jolly Prisoners," an acrobatic "turn," and a mouth-organ solo. "Die Wacht am Rhein" was the closing number. At Stratford the prisoners are allowed to sing their national songs every evening if they wish, subject to formal permission having been obtained from the Commandant.

Melba concerts in Australia have effected notable additions to the Red Cross fund. The concert in Adelaide, for instance, realized \$6,500; that in Melbourne, \$7,000; while the Sydney concert reached the record figure of \$9,800. At these concerts the Australian soprano not only sang, but also made her debut as a conductor by directing the orchestra in one number.

While the regular "grand season" at Covent Garden is undoubtedly out of the question for this year, it is now said that if the war outlook improves there may be a few performances of opera towards the end of the summer. Thomas Beecham, too, is said to be planning tentatively a short season of opera for the Spring, though his father, Sir Joseph Beecham, has definitely abandoned all idea of trying to get a Russian company for a Drury Lane season this year.

German newspapers have pronounced a ban upon Enrico Caruso, according to Amsterdam dispatches, because the tenor has agreed to sing at Monte Carlo for the benefit of the French Red Cross, at the request of the Prince of Monaco. The Berlin papers say: "We have no more use for Caruso than for Prince Albert."

Here is a new use for mental suggestion:

"Mental suggestion," said Professor Hinchman, "is used to calm the mind of the singer, to enable him to cast aside all artificial habits of contracting the muscles of the mouth, throat and face and of forcing the breath to produce loud, high tones."

"I have discovered breath passing over the vocal cord is not what produces

HIGH PRICED FILMS
SHOWN AT VARIETY

The Variety Theatre will raise the price of admission from 10 cents to 15 cents, starting from tomorrow. In order to meet the cost of the best films it is necessary to raise the price of admission.

From now on the films that will be shown in the Variety Theatre will be similar to those run in the best moving picture houses in the States, where the price of admission is sometimes as high as 50 cents. Productions by such companies as the Paramount and the Famous Players will be shown, as well as feature pictures, which means that the Variety will see the highest priced films in America. An idea of the class of programme can be formed by the opening attraction tomorrow of the well-known star, Dustin Farnum, in the fascinating Southern dramatic romance, "Cameo Kirby." The last three days of the week Marie Doro will appear in the dramatization of W. J. Locke's novel, "The Morals of Marcus."

Gaby Deslys has never appeared in Victoria, but will be seen on Monday, March 22, in the great "War Triumph." This is the first engagement of this great international star in the moving picture world, and it is reported that her fee for the film was \$15,000. So great a demand is expected for seats that the management of the Variety Theatre are making arrangements whereby the public will be able to reserve their seats in advance. There will also be extra box seats available.

The musical side of the programme has not been overlooked by the Variety Theatre, who have engaged Prof. Turner's orchestra. In addition to this, there will be a high-class vocal soloist at every evening performance, so the musical programme will be an entertainment in itself.

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vibration, but that vibration is caused by compression of air in the lungs, and that the least possible quantity of air—only the necessary seepage occurring when the vocal cord is released preparatory to vibration—should pass the vocal cord. Such air does not aid or beautify the vibration, but smothers the tone wave.

"The discovery makes singing almost entirely a mental, instead of physical training. As soon as the singer's mind is freed from the fetters of old errors, and he acts on the true theory that tone should be obtained by compression of the air in the lungs, and that no air should pass the vocal cords, he or she makes wonderful progress."

"The false idea that tone is produced by breath blown from the lungs over the vocal cords has prevented thousands from becoming great singers."

"Singing by the new method is as simple as talking. It is talking at a pitch. It relieves singers of much useless work. Everyone may now become a singer. Nonsense despair and say he or she has 'no voice for singing.'"

Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist, is responsible for the following modest appraisal of her class of musicians:

"Pianists are much better morally than singers. They are too independent to have backers and friends. Perhaps that's why they dress so atrociously. They haven't the money to dress well. You know it's a fact that women pianists scarcely ever try to look attractive, as singers do. Then, too, I think pianists are as a rule more musical than their singing sisters."

An Easter Gift

No more appropriate Easter Gift could be given to little children than "The Tale of the Belgian Hare," a second edition of which has been issued by Mrs. Frances Ebbs Canovan and Mrs. Lillian Sweeney. These talented and

generous ladies realize more fully than most of us that the time has not yet come for giving to stay their hands. The needs of Belgian mothers and children become greater as the months go on. While great efforts are being made on their behalf, few of us can understand the extent of privation that must exist where food is distributed in quantities barely sufficient to sustain life among those in health.

Ever mother or father or friend who buys the book for the little ones is giving them a rare treat and contributing to the relief of distress among a heroic people.

The edition should be bought up long before Easter Day.

German Sells Dutch Steamer

LONDON, March 20.—The Dutch steamer Zaanstroom, with a cargo of eggs, has been stopped in the North Sea by Germans and taken to Zebruge.

"BRINGING UP FATHER"

To be seen at the Royal Victoria on Tuesday and Wednesday this week, with matinee on Wednesday



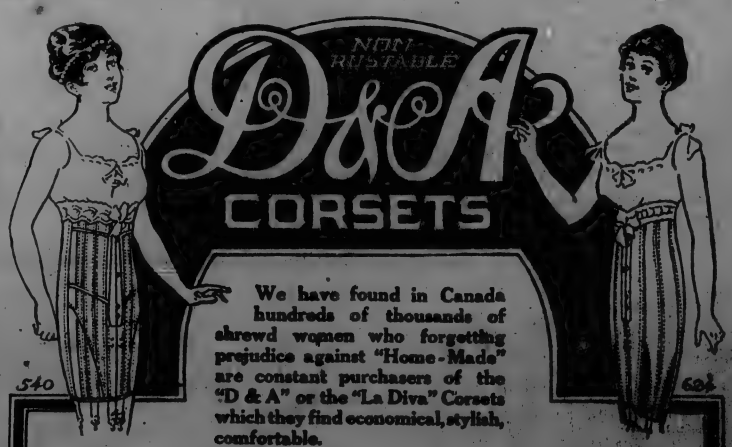
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FROM 0114

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

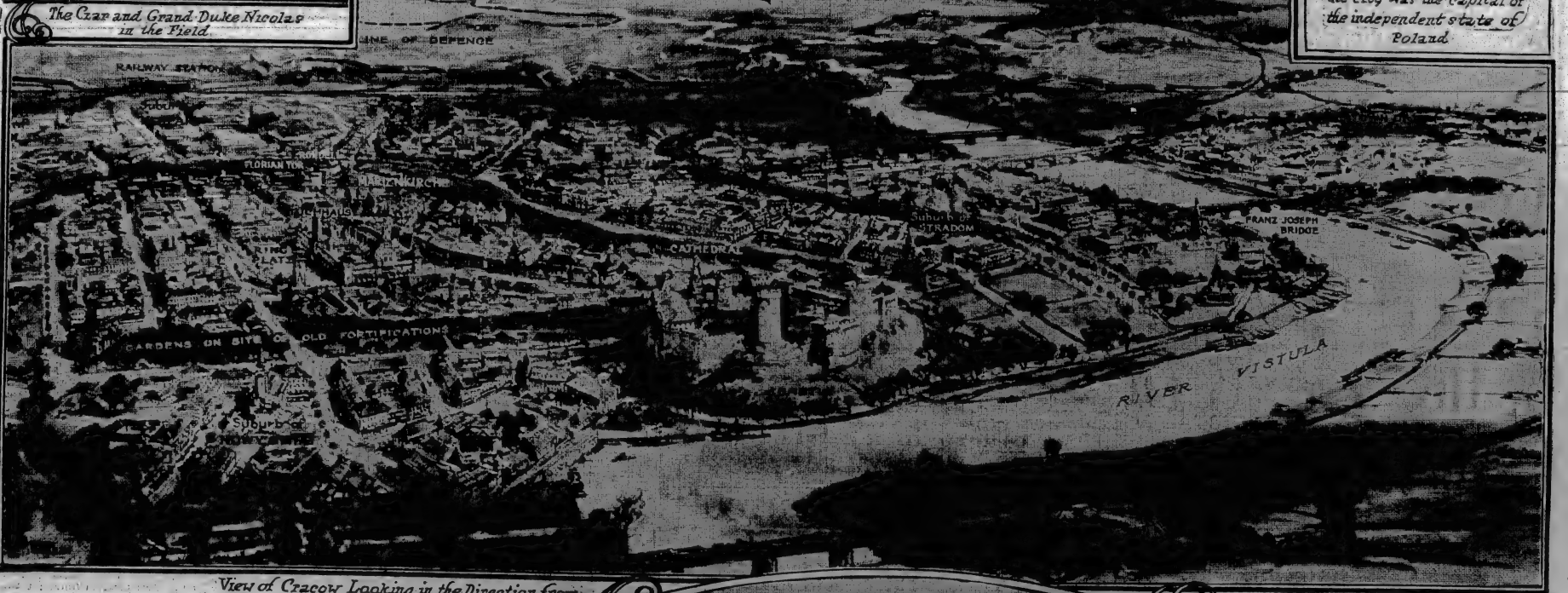
Russia's Main Energies Bent on the Capture of Cracow



The Czar and Grand Duke Nicholas in the Field.



The Rondel, One of the Ancient Defences of Cracow, dates from 1498, being built during the period in which the city was the capital of the independent state of Poland.



View of Cracow Looking in the Direction from Whence the Russians Will Make Their Final Assault on the City.

Cracow—A City of Historic Memories

[By Ernest Marriott in T. P.'s Weekly]

A relic of the olden days, a towered and turreted city, splendid and comely with the dimmed radiance of a time-worn tapestry. Where will you find a town on this earth containing so many speaking emblems and survivals of the past? Probably nowhere.

If you stand in the great cobbled market square among the gaily-dressed peasants, you will hear the loud boom of the clock striking the hour of the day, and then the sound of a trumpet high in the air. At every hour this is repeated. It seems to come from the big belfry just at hand. In the night when all is still you hear the wild notes of a siren on the moonlit sky, and when, later, you begin to make inquiries you are told that this custom is a part of the life of Cracow.

The Broken Trumpet Call

Centuries ago, when the town lived in expectation of attack, soldiers were continually on guard in the high belfry. The signal to the inhabitants was a trumpet call. One day when an invasion threatened, a noble knight sounded the summons and an arrow pierced his armor before he had finished. Since then the call has been played every hour of the night and the day. But it is never completed: it is cut off at the state where the arrow brought sudden bright death to the knight. Three men take eight-hour turns of trumpet-duty up there in the belfry; and the call has been played without a break for six hundred years.

It is a custom, such as this, which gives us a glimpse of the wonderful spirit of the romantic Polish nation. Patriotism is seen in its finest manifestations among the Poles.

The Austrians, of course, are in possession of Cracow; but it makes no difference to the look of the place, except that the Austrian continues to look like a stranger or a visitor and never will succeed in looking like a native.

The Austrian Spoilers

Austria tried its best to spoil the town when it took over the magnificent Renaissance palace of the Polish Kings and turned it into a barracks for the military. This palace should be, but is not, an anomaly in Cracow. It is not Polish but Italian, and of the most luxurious kind. It is, or was, as fine an example of Renaissance building and decoration as one could find.

In the old days there was a great bond of sympathy between Cracow and Florence, and the artist-kings of Poland at that time made many exchanges with the Flower of Italy. At great expense, and with many difficulties of the long journey to be overcome, they translated numbers of fine Florentine craftsmen to Cracow, and the result is that in the Palace and in the Cathedral on

Wawel, overhanging the winding Vistula, there are incomparable treasures of Italian handwork.

When the Austrians came into possession they took the glorious king's residence so regally situated on this eminence commanding the city, and in the endeavor to make comfortable barracks, thought nothing of breaking down walls between rooms to facilitate their vandalistic notions of what was practical. They broke up mosaic floorings, smashed the stained glass of the windows and knocked the heads off sweet little stone statues harmlessly resting in their niches; the soldiers sharpened their swords and ground their axes on the stone tracery of the window frames, and hung bacon from hooks driven into the priceless carved and painted wooden ceilings.

Buying Back a Heritage

Then the Poles, impoverished though they were, emptied their pockets to buy back their heritage from the Austrians, and counted themselves happy in getting the Palace safely into their own hands at the cost of its purchase for the cost of providing new quarters for the Austrian troops. The spirit of the nation welled up and brimmed over, and money poured in from all quarters to repair the havoc. It became a national endeavor to help the restoration in every way. The son of Sienkiewicz, the novelist, undertook an architectural training in order that he might volunteer his services and, for no personal gain, devote his life to directing the workmen employed on bringing back to the palace its former splendor. The work of restoration is being done reverently and wonderfully; the new portions of stone carving are chiseled with real affection and feeling, and the "wear" of the stone is achieved by artificial means in so ingenious a manner that it is difficult to tell where the damaged parts have been mended.

Kosciuszko

To behold the passion and patriotism that throbs through and irradiates this astonishing reconstruction is an experience which stirs the soul, for you see the pulse-beats of the whole nation concentrated into one steady movement building up and forging new life in the ancient body of Poland.

We in England know something of their great hero Kosciuszko, but all of us perhaps do not know that he has one of the finest monuments in the whole world. If you look down a certain street in Cracow, your eye goes right out to the meadows beyond; in the distance there is a green symmetrical hill the shape of a basin inverted; in spite of its irregularity it might easily be thought a natural feature, for it enters the vista so simply and strikes the eye with such a sense of pleasure.

Here, again, when the Poles at their very best, when Kosciuszko died, how were they to record their glowing worship of the great hero? Not by sculptured marble or even the most beautiful and everlasting bronze fash-



Russian Infantry in

Action in the Open

With the Russians in the Trenches

It is difficult to get west of Warsaw, and the harder becomes the task. While I was turning over in my mind how to manage it, there came a telegram from the General Staff informing me that I had been temporarily assigned to the headquarters of the Grand Duke's headquarters who were making a tour of the Warsaw positions. So my way was made easy for three of the pleasantest days that I have had during the war, says the correspondent of The London Times.

Colonel Moucanoff, of the Grand Duke's personal suite, was in charge. Our party left Warsaw in a special train and proceeded to the headquarters of the General commanding the army group west of here. We found him established with his staff in what was formerly a ladies' sanatorium. The great "sun parlor" has now been turned into a telegraph office and general telephone exchange. Here the thousand and one details of the operations of a gigantic army are cleared and digested every day. Great maps with forests of pins show the movements of all the regiments and brigades.

We stopped only long enough to exchange courtesies with the Commander and his Staff, and then, in two great gray military motor-cars, started west for the headquarters of a certain Army Corps, the number of which I have been specifically requested not to mention. About 1:30 in the afternoon we turned into a village, and, at its outskirts, into the drive of a beautiful summer estate, where the Commander of the Army Corps had his headquarters. Immediately after dinner we mounted and, accompanied by the Chief of Staff, started our journey to the front. Three Cossacks

rode ahead and 50 or more fell in behind as a guard of honor, and our little cavalcade proceeded towards the positions. After a ride of an hour we halted at another, though less pretentious, villa, where the brigade commander had his headquarters.

The country of Poland, as I have written many times before, is as flat as a board, and it is therefore very difficult to get into the advanced positions without drawing the fire of the enemy. The road to the trenches for which we were making lay for two miles in direct vision of the German line, and for this reason we dismounted, took tea, and resumed our journey a little later. We were not far from the front here, and the dull "boom, boom, boom" of the guns sounded every minute, first from one quarter and then from another. For three-quarters of an hour we rode on. We made one more halt at the regimental headquarters and chatted a bit with the colonel commanding, who, it seems, does not serve in the trenches himself. From here we moved forward to the edge of a small wood, dismounted, and proceeded on foot.

A Mass of Trenches

The sharp crack of rifles now sounded spasmodically in front of us. Our guide, though a general himself, seemed to know every foot of the way, and, with the sureness of an Indian following a trail in the forest, he led us through the woods, having warned us to move separately and not in groups. At last, turning off suddenly, we came to the line of reserve trenches. The soldiers were sitting and squatting about, quite contentedly in their little shelters having their supper as peacefully as though there were in the whole world no such thing as war or human bitterness. From this trench we entered a deep, for 15 minutes, followed a mass

of twisting trenches until at last we emerged on the first position itself.

This particular front line lies along the Rawka river, with the trenches skirting the bluff on our side of the river. Heavy woods crowd to the very brink, and in aid out among these run the labyrinth of the Russian defensive position. I have in the past seen many, many trenches, but I do not think I have ever been in better and more comfortable ones than these that we now visited. The first line was dug very deep, possibly eight or ten feet in places, while saps ran back at frequent intervals to the reserve trenches, a hundred or two yards in the rear, where were gathered the bulk of the soldiery of the reserves. We found the men well dug in and shelters everywhere.

The major commanding the battalion had a room fully 15 ft. by 10 ft. some 10 ft. or 15 ft. underground. One entered it by steps leading down from the main trench. Sofas, pictures on the walls of dirt, and a writing table on which burned brightly an oil lamp, gave the whole place a home-like appearance that one hardly expected to find on the very front line. The whole was roofed over with 5 in. logs which held up, I suppose, 5 ft. of earth above that. In the corner was a telephone communicating with the headquarters itself. Nothing short of an extremely big shell bursting exactly on top of this place would bother its inhabitants to any great extent.

Active Night Pickets

Leaving this hospitable shelter we wandered about in the trenches for some little time working our way up to that one which was nearest to the German position. Here in sheltered overhanging ditches, one saw the butts of innumerable rifles sticking out of the loopholes ready for the soldiers to jump to at the first sound of an advance. The main

German line of trenches was between 250 and 300 yards from this position. During the day time this was, in fact, the interval between the armies, but at night both Russians and Germans pushed out their pickets to the brink of the river that ran between, cutting down the distance to but 100 yards. While we were there these pickets, taking advantage of the night, which had now completely shut out the view, began to work forward, and then began that spasmodic "crack, crack, crack" that one hears night and day up on the front line. The Russian troops were well-clothed and well-fed, and their morale seemed extraordinarily high.

The system of reserve trenches, connecting with saps with the first line, enables frequent changes of the personnel of the first line. The shelters and comforts in the second line, or reserve, trenches were excellent. The troops here were not subjected to the nervous strain of rifle fire and constant sniping from the German side of the river. In case of a German movement during the night the pickets at once discover the activity and report it. Long before the enemy is actually under way the first line defense is at work through the loopholes with rifles and machine-guns, and before the attack is actually a menace the reserves are fed up through the saps, so that by the time the enemy are actually pressing the position they have the entire available Russian line to meet them.

I am rather of the impression that in many of the positions there is still a third line of trenches, but in the darkness and confusion of trees and trenches with the transverse saps I could not distinguish clearly enough to speak with any degree of exactness. From a defensive point of view I think it a fair assumption to say that the Russians have never had a stronger position in Poland than the so-called Bzura line. If they leave it at all it will be through some strategic consideration, and not, as I feel sure, through any menace of a frontal attack.

Bravery Which Won the Victoria Cross

A fellow officer gives the following account of Lieutenant Dimmer's heroism: "The Prussian Guard was attacking the English lines. Dimmer, in command of four Maxims, received orders to beat back the Germans, whose attack was supported by a hail of shrapnel, which very soon dismantled three out of his four Maxims. Dimmer and three men were left alone with the fourth gun.

"Dimmer was hit by shrapnel, receiving several wounds full in the face. He nearly fainted, but his men gave him brandy out of a small flask which one of them had. His three men were killed by another shell and Dimmer, though again wounded, went on fighting. He emptied three belts of 100 cartridges each before falling unconscious. Some English soldiers picked him up after the battle."



General View of Warsaw
— from Sphero —

Next day (January 5) the German advance again led to the attack. It was the twelfth day of the battle. The French, who had established themselves strongly, advanced to meet the attack on the open. Attending their Rhenish toward by Aisneville (north of the hotel) they appeared to surround the German companies with machine guns and Mrs. Brown, but the German attack was heavy reinforcements to meet the attack, and the situation was very dangerous. All the German companies were ordered to attack the French lines in the morning.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

Obstacle to Hamper Attacks in the Open



Royal Engineers Engaged in Erecting Wire Entanglements

General Joffre's Line Has Never Been Broken

(By Lovat Fraser)

We are talking in this country of a great many things arising out of the war, but I venture to urge that we are not talking or thinking enough about the war itself. We are ready to discuss at enormous length the inequalities of the income tax, or the shame of football, or the censorship, or the spies on our coast, or the price of food here. These questions are interesting, but they are of limited importance.

What we have to do is to beat the Germans. That is the one thing that matters. Nothing else matters a straw.

Are we beating them? How can we beat them? When shall we beat them? What have we accomplished already? Are we doing well? These are the things we ought to think about, and though the foolish suppression of innocuous and inspiring news makes thinking a little difficult, should try to keep our minds fixed on the war and not on side issues.

I believe we are doing very well indeed, and I do not in the least mind being abused for optimism. When I say "we," I do not mean simply the British forces on land and sea. I mean the 650,000,000 of people in the realms of the six Allies, against the 143,000,000 comprised in the unholy alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Very nearly half the population of the world is avowedly at war with Germany and her dupes. We must think with a big sweep when we try to comprehend what this means. It is right that we should make the doings of our army in Flanders and of our Grand Fleet our chief concern, but we should also remember that on land we are at present only playing a very limited part in this gigantic struggle. Our share must seem very small to an intelligent Russian who takes a comprehensive view of the war. We are fighting in Flanders and Northern France on a front of fifty miles, or perhaps considerably less. The Russian armies are moving on a front of over seven hundred miles.

We are doing all we can, doing more than we ever did our friends to suppose was possible, and in the end we shall do a very great deal; but we must look far beyond our own troops if we want to discern how the war is going.

Again, if we want to form correct judgments we must not be guided too exclusively by letters received from our own section of the front. These letters are often vivid and always deeply interesting. Our officers and men have done infinitely more than the Government to bring home to the British public the character and the realities of the war. They put before us the real thing, and we owe it to them that we understand the nature of the fighting at all. Large conclusions about the course of

the war are a very different matter. There is no place where the whole course of the war is less visible than at the front. At the actual front in such a war as this a man becomes so intensely absorbed in his own piece of work that he cannot preserve perspective.

I believe the most encouraging aspect of the land war at the present moment is the success attained by France—the new France, silent, resolute, indefatigable, imperturbable. The public should pay no heed to the stories spread stealthily by the enemy about certain bodies of French reservist troops having broken. Of course they broke. One of the main objects of warfare is to make troops break. In every Army engaged in this war troops have broken, at times, and when the war is over no nation will be able to throw stones in the matter of breaking. Any regiment in the world will break when its losses have passed a certain point, and the difference between regiments means the degree of loss they can face unmoved.

The one fact to grip is that from the moment General Joffre turned and faced the foe south of the Marne the French line has never been broken. Every gap has been instantly filled. The losses have often been heavy, but the killed and wounded have always been replaced. The Allied line was slowly extended to the sea; the French had fresh masses of troops ready to take their share in the movement as far as Arras, and perhaps farther. The Allies on the left were hard pressed; more French troops came up and today we read of their fighting gallantly round Ypres. They have been battling desperately at Rheims and in the Argonne. They have held back the German attempt to debouch across the Meuse at St. Mihiel. Weeks ago they were within a dozen miles of the southern forts of Metz. They are quietly administering portions of Southern Alsace. Remember that the French have said very little about their achievements. Remember that not a single boast has ever been uttered in this new and astonishing France. Remember that the French have endured the devastation of their northern departments without a murmur. Remember that they, like ourselves, were caught unprepared, and that only a fortnight before the war the Chamber was frankly debating the deficiencies in the Army. Remember that they have held a great line, while we have only held a little piece. Remember that during all these months their troops have been engaged in innumerable fierce encounters of which the world has heard nothing at all. When we think of these things and reflect upon the results attained we shall realize that France, like ourselves, is only now beginning the second phase of the war, and that great events lie ahead. Every traveler from France speaks of the extraordinary though quiet hopefulness which pervades the French nation. It is a feeling full of significance.

The work of Russia, too, is profoundly encouraging. The great Russian line



Intricate Entanglements of Barbed Wire Find a Place on Every Battlefield

has never gone back. If you take a pencil and a map of West Russia, and draw a line through Kovno, Grodno, Brest-Litovsk, and away southward to Rovno, you will have indicated the position behind which the main Russian Armies were assembled. Meanwhile there were two preliminary advances, one in East Prussia and the other in Galicia. The Russians succeeded in the south and failed in the north. From the time they began their real advance, after their concentration was complete, they have never failed. They smashed the German advance against Warsaw and Lvov. When von Hindenburg turned on his own flank the other day and struck for Warsaw again, he only repulsed the cavalry and other quick-moving forces actually pursuing him. The moment he came face to face with the main Russian Army, advancing slowly because the communications were destroyed, he crumpled up and had to retreat. I repeat that when this war has been stripped of details, and its broad features stand out clearly, it will be found that the real Russian line has never gone back.

I am weary of the pundits who continually implore us to belay the German War Department with praise. The Germans have been marvellous in detail, but there is not one big mind among their leaders, and no nation has ever made a worse mess of its plans. They are all little men or clouded people. They owe all their successes to the fact that they planned the war and prepared for it, while the Allies were largely unprepared. In five months the Allies have had to overcome the neglect of years. They will soon show how they have wrought. I am stating cold facts when I say that meanwhile neither the French, the Russian nor the British main lines have either broken or gone back since they faced the issue in earnest. One does not speak of little fluctuations, but of the broad results.

If any Briton concludes from these encouraging statements that he can abandon his mission to assist I am sorry for his lack of perception. The London Mail

Plenty of Food But Much Anguish

German wounded who have been brought into one of the British Field Ambulances have given information concerning life in La Bassée under German rule. The part of the little town— it had 5,000 inhabitants before the war broke out—bordering on the canal has been badly battered about by shell fire, but the rest has not suffered very much. The church is uninhabitable and the services are now celebrated in the goods store at the railway station.

The station is intact, so is the town hall. Both the mayor and the parish priest are at their posts. Two bakeries are working for the inhabitants. The Germans charge 4d. for a 3-lb. loaf. Potatoes are plentiful, so is meat. The butchers' shops, which are open are kept by Germans. No atrocities have been perpetrated, and the German prisoners say that many people who left the little town have returned.

People are allowed to go by road towards Lille, sixteen miles away, with a military pass, but the railway is reserved for the military. The soldiers who were in the British hospital had been to Lille for the Christmas holidays. They had found the town very lively, the shops open, and the tramways running.

I was able to visit Armentieres on February 2, when the city was undergoing a period of bombardment, writes a correspondent. The Germans are less than six miles away. On this day a suburb known as La Chapelle d'Armentieres was getting their shells.

We made our way into Armentieres by way of Estaires and Sally, the fine church of which has been burned by the Germans. The roads were in a frightful condition and we were late in completing our journey.

"Hurry up and get to your quarters quickly," was the advice of the sentries as we showed our papers and entered the town, for everybody must be indoors by six o'clock, and at eight o'clock all lights go out. It is an offence to have

a light burning after that hour. But, of course, troops are about and military operations are carried out. Patrols go by and horses' hoofs clatter on the paved streets, while the guns from Ypres and La Bassée can be heard, as they keep up an intermittent fire and sling out their nocturnal darkness and death. Dogs, too, are disturbed by the guns, and all night maintain a pitiful howling.

And if you look out into the night from a house a strange sight greets the eyes. All across the sky searchlights can be seen. Some seem to go round regularly like the revolving lamp of a lighthouse. Others seem to fix their white rays on a particular spot, while at intervals rockets shoot up into the sky and fall with a burst of light. These give an idea where the trenches are situated.

All night long the booming of the guns continues. There are not many civilian inhabitants left in Armentieres. Those who remain sleep in the cellars. There is a time of much mental anguish. Every morning when they awaken it is with a feeling of wonderment that they are still alive and speculating as to what the day will bring forth. And yet this morning we saw some workgirls trooping off to their daily tasks at one of the very few factories which still remain open. Some people have gone out of their way to leave a little notice on their doors. "This house has been evacuated by the inhabitants." The fact is only too obvious.

It was at the beginning of October that Armentieres was first bombarded. Many of its houses are mere shells, and gaping holes in wall and roof tell their own story. The gasworks are useless. The castle has been greatly damaged. The town hall is windowless. The houses in the Grand Place and the Rue Bayard are a heap of blackened ruins. But even with all this Armentieres is far from being such a desolate and uninhabited waste as Arras.

The inhabitants are well supplied with food. The trains come up from

the south. The railway station happens to be the favorite mark of the German gunners.

The Germans have withdrawn to the old abandoned forts which surround Lille, and prefer to remain on the defensive.

French Tribute to the Sporting Army

"The creation of the English Continental Army under the German fire—for an army only really comes into being at the front—is one of those national feats which will be recalled with surprise in history. It is wonderful to have succeeded, and better still to have done so with a laugh."

The work accomplished by Great Britain in maintaining the splendid Expeditionary Force which is at present fighting in France and Flanders from Ypres to Arras, and at the same time in forming and equipping the million men of Kitchener's Army, is at the present moment being keenly discussed and admired in the French Press, and the sentence which is quoted above is taken from a long article in the *Liberte*, written by a French journalist who has had the opportunity of making a close acquaintance with the English soldiers already at the front.

"It is first of all," he says, "a sporting army. From the base to the front one can locate it by the wonderful succession of motor-cars of all sizes and of the most varied but luxurious build. There are ambulance palaces on wheels which slip noiselessly between great staff limousines while swift side-cars and motor-cycles shoot along in twos and threes."

"The cheery lads in khaki march from their bases to their exercise ground—the trenches—with sounding cheers and time their march to shrill whistling choruses. In the trenches their wonderful leaders 'were of straps and belts and holsters' get worn and lose their pristine gloss, but the men still remain 'the five meals a day men,' the well-fed eaters of meat of whom Kipling has written."

"Between two attacks, at each change of troops in the trenches, there is a 'revue' or an amateur performance. The staff officers cannot get much in the theatre, but they shoot pheasants instead. Several officers have sent for their packs, and if foxes are waiting between Bethune and Armentieres I understand there will be a special mobilization order for them. As the captain of a Suffolk regiment said the other day: 'We have plenty of fox each time we attack; we must not let ourselves be bored between times.'"

"Everywhere the British Army goes it seems to take its gaiety with it. Wherever the khaki uniforms appear you will find the pasty cheeks of the grocers' devoting themselves to

obtaining stores of pickles, and the young girls at the post office show a most surprising aptitude for Indian geography.

"All Our Living Forces"

"But we should realize fully all that this brave show of gaiety means. Despite the daily distribution of jam this campaign is most terribly hard for our brave Allies. We must remember that they were taken more by surprise than we were by the hour of the 'great duty.' To the accomplishment of this duty they are now pouring out generously all the living forces of their nation with all their genius for improvisation."

"We can best estimate the value of the services of our Allies by the furious hatred, by the savage peridy shown them by our German foes. At the end of October Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria issued, or at any rate countenanced, an order to the Sixth Army, which spoke of 'the little interest that attached to information given by English prisoners.' In December this order, which amounted to a covert invitation to massacre, was renewed in a more explicit form. No more English prisoners were to be made. 'The men or the detachments which surrender must be shot.' A saving clause was added indicating that Indian troops were an exception to this rule."

"The order to assassinate was at last understood, and at Christmas a convoy of twenty-five British prisoners who were being marched down a road near Lens were mowed down by a quick-firer at a distance of twenty yards."

"To this unjustifiable crime our Allies made a heroic reply. The Indians were to be spared and the English shot. Henceforward only English troops were placed in first-line trenches."

"The murderers have not gained anything. The Indian troops, alert Gurkhas, have mapped their course in their midnight sorties by bloodstained piles of corpses."

"And the English play hard but they always play the game. They mark points as they advance or fall back, and as they are sporting they always want to be advancing."

"The other week one of our brigades which was acting in liaison with a British regiment managed to push the Germans back for about six hundred yards. The general commanding the neighboring division of Allies saw the result and communicated it to his staff, who were just organizing an afternoon off with the hounds."

"The French troops have advanced six hundred yards," he said, "and we will do the same. I think it is the proper thing to do." The next morning the British lines were on a level with that of their French neighbors, and the officers, or those who were left unscathed, were able to have their afternoon off with the hounds."

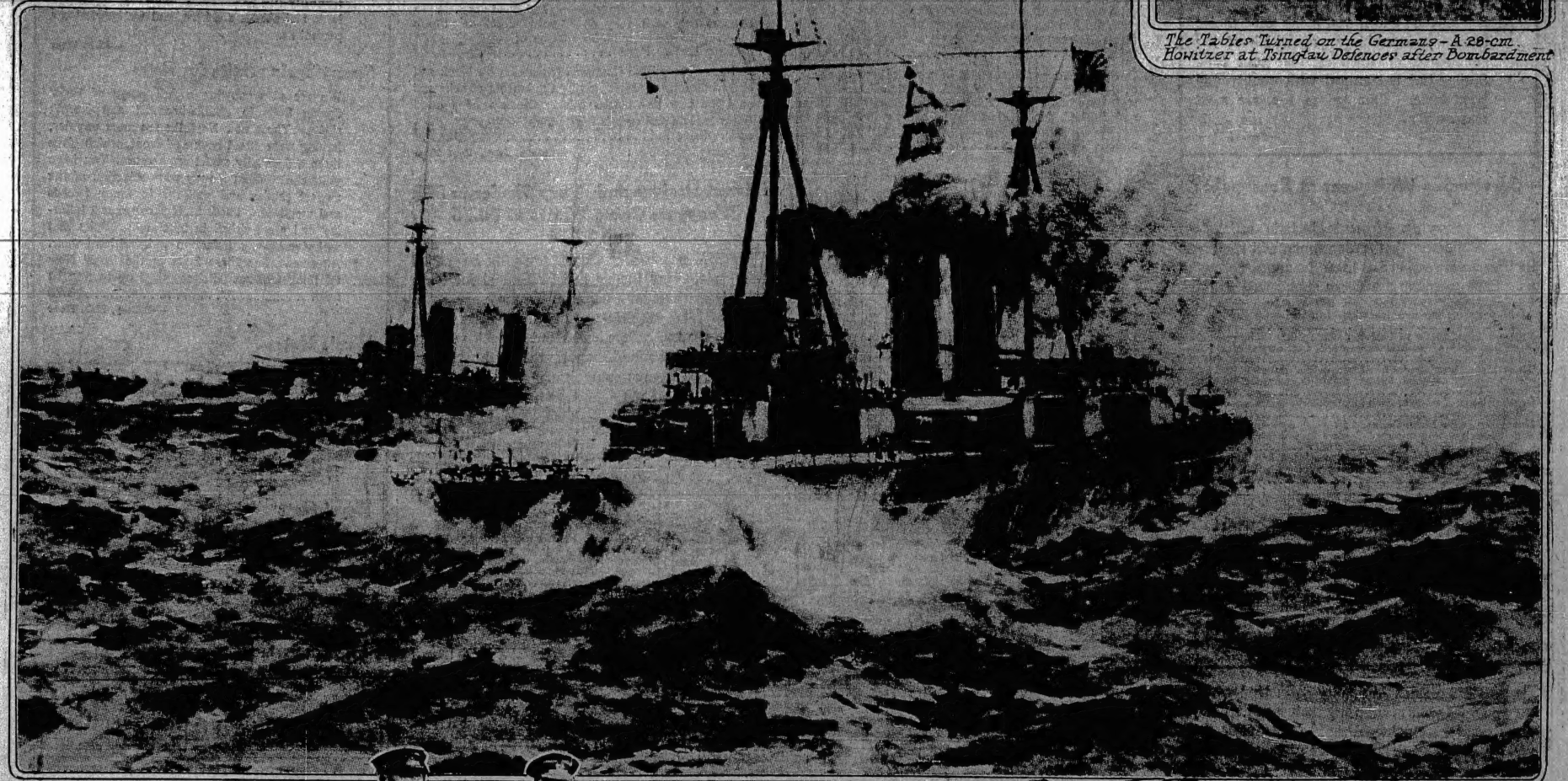
By Night, Surprised by a Magnesium Flare from the Enemy
Drawn by F. Matana in Sphero

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

Britain Has a Powerful Ally in Japan



The Tables Turned on the Germans—A 28-cm. Howitzer at Tsingtau Defences after Bombardment



Excel Germans in Strategy and Tactics

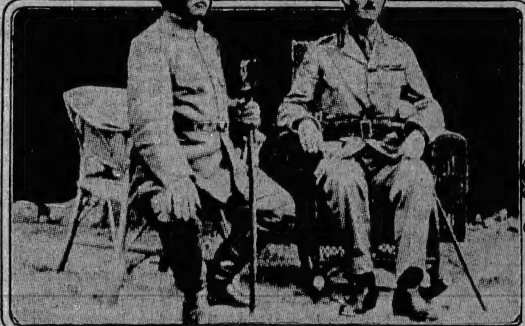
The German defeat in Poland only confirms the view, unshakenly held by the Russians from the beginning of the war, that the Germans over-rated their own military resources. In two cases out of three the Russians have hitherto excelled the Germans in strategy and tactics. It must be admitted that the German rank and file fought courageously but the Russians are superior all round.

An instance occurred in the battle for the passage between Lakes Bouvelin and Yvelin, in the Masurian Lake district, southward of the fortress of Lodz, when the Russians captured 19 guns and several hundred prisoners. Pontooning was out of the question, owing to the enemy's masked quick-firers. A hundred Russian volunteers went out by night, and cut the enemy's wire entanglements, which, as one observer said, were arranged like "nightmare chess moves." The German scouts were on the qui vive, and whenever an interruption was discovered rockets were sent up, which brilliantly lit up a space for forty feet around, upon which artillery was then directed. Enormous pyrotechnic pistols were also employed for the same purpose. In view of the impossibility of a movement of troops in force, two Siberian rifle regiments, supported by artillery, were ordered to carry the position by assault. They first sniped within a hundred yards of the German entrenchments. The Germans continuously used small mortars, with an extreme range of three versts (two miles), but they caused small loss of life among the Russian troops, although they greatly damaged the hastily-made trenches, and temporarily overcame many of the defenders with their fumes. They are practically noiseless.

Four of these mortars were captured, two being completely sound, while two others had had their sights removed. A quantity of ammunition was also taken, and the Russians turned the mortars on the retreating enemy. At first it was believed that these mortars were worked by compressed air, but it was subsequently ascertained that they were fitted with a novel kind of mechanism.

Behind the Scenes of the War

There are brilliant and honored men in the Army whose names are seldom "mentioned in despatches" or become known to the public through the latest popular song. Their work is done not in the trench or the gun pit, amid war's wild alarms, but in the highly private surroundings of a makeshift office on a quayside, at a transport shed, or at some vague and shifting spot calling "rail-head." Of such are the men on whom the Army depends for its daily food and every detail of its multifarious equipment. When the war came it found the British Army ready down to the last pick-head and spade-haft. The nation had paid for it, and of course ex-



General Kamio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, and Brigadier General Bernardston, Commanding the British Forces before Tsing-tau.

pected it, but when the troops were silently assembling and departing and the nation waited expectantly for the first clash of arms, few paused to think of the anxieties of the men who were setting our great war machine into action, preparing the trains, chartering the ships, forwarding huge stores of food ahead, bringing up the ammunition and in a hundred ways setting the stage for the conflict. We were intent only upon the "stars" in the scene.

Yet without years of patient organization and preparation no Army could take the field, or keep it, even if no enemy disputed their possession of it. The feeding of the men alone can only be accomplished by organization on a vast scale. Few people realize the magnitude of the task of accumulating the necessary stores to ensure the regularity of the food supply to the troops for weeks, even months, ahead. Orders have to be placed not for tons of commodities, but for thousands of tons, and the ordering of the goods is the least part of the work. It is a far harder achievement to secure the delivery of these vast quantities to time and to see that they are despatched without delay to the proper quarter, all the while checking and testing to secure the country against leakage and adulteration and endeavoring by intricate accounts, to prevent deception or wastage. Humdrum, tedious work, having none of the glamor or excitement of war, but without all this vast business preparation the soldiers would never get near enough to the enemy to fire a shot.

A New System

All the commissariat organization for the war we are now seeing has been done under a new system, and the public may judge of the merits of the scheme by the simple reflection that, while the Army has been feeding several millions of soldiers, including the Territorials, at home and abroad, its purchases have been very carefully distributed throughout the country in order

that the general markets should be disturbed as little as possible. For the public at large the rise in the cost of living has been unexpectedly small.

The system which has so far come triumphantly out of the ordeal of the greatest war of all time was inaugurated under the regime of Major-General Sir John Steven Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O., who has been Quartermaster-General of the Forces since 1912. He is the Whiteley of the Army—the Universal Provider. At one moment the Quartermaster-General's department is perfecting the arrangements by which the men in the trenches are ensured that ten shall be ready when the enemy have been silenced; the next his department is making preparation for the purchase of 10,000 horses. The Quartermaster-General's department will equip a dozen battalions or issue a new shoulder badge to replace the one that a blushing lad in khaki has left in France as a souvenir. No task is too overwhelming for its accomplishment, no detail of equipment is too trivial to escape attention.

At very few hours' notice the Quartermaster-General's department was called upon to grapple with the task of feeding, clothing and housing the millions of the New Army in addition to the ordinary forces of the country. It was a staggering, superhuman demand, but the Quartermaster-General's office accepted the situation philosophically and began issuing its orders straight away. The new war supply machine was at once responsive to the call. Day and night since the outbreak of the war the Quartermaster-General has been at his post at the War Office supervising and directing, encouraging the willing and stimulating the lagards among all the vast army of workers throughout the country who are answering his imperious demands for supplies. No general in the field has worked more strenuously than the Quartermaster-General in his office at Whitehall.



A Japanese Siege Gun before the Defences of Tsing-tau. In the background may be seen the smoke of a burning Oil Tank in the City

Genius for Organisation

Sir John Cowans is a tall, strongly built, erect man, just past fifty. His achievements in the present war show that he shares the genius for thorough organization which has always marked the campaigns of the great field-marshal now Secretary of State for War. He was Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General from 1888 to 1903, and he did brilliant work in the organization of the vast transport operations which were so conspicuously successful a feature of the Boer War. He will be remembered by Territorials as the Director-General of that force for a period in succession to General Mackinnon; but it is in India, to which he went as a young officer of the Rifle Brigade in 1881, that the greater part of his military career has been passed. He was for a time on Lord Kitchener's staff in India as Director-General of Military Education, and also commanded the Presidency Brigade at Calcutta.

The excellence of the arrangements for feeding the British troops during the present war has won general praise. The campaign has been an extremely arduous one, and the soldier's lot has brought him hardships quite surpassing those of the South African War; but Thomas Atkins has always been ready to give ungrudging praise to the Commissariat Department for the work it has accomplished in keeping him well supplied with "grub." As in every war, there have been occasions when he has had to put up with short commons; but the Commissariat Department has worked marvels, and Tommy has often reflected with considerable self-satisfaction on the contrast between his own

well-filled haversack and the meagre rations of the German soldier.

It is proposed in succeeding articles to give an account of the system under which the feeding of the Army is carried on and the working of the supply services generally, though for obvious reasons much which is of interest cannot be made public at the present juncture.—The London Mail.

Germans on the Defensive in Lorraine

At last, thanks to the action of the French War Office, there are welcome signs of a belated appreciation of the magnificent work that was done by the army of the east between Verdun and the Vosges in the opening battles of the war. The story of the fight for Nancy and of the cruel and systematic devastation carried out by the Germans on the Lorraine frontier, is being told again, and once more English hearts will glow with admiration for the valor and endurance of the troops that fought under General Castelnau to defend the Grand Couronne of Nancy, and will burn with indignation at the thought of the innumerable massacres and ruined homes of the civil population.

I wish, as I have wished a hundred times, that people in England could see for themselves the hideous scars, too deep ever to be really healed, that shells and fire have left on those peaceful plains and woods and once happy villages, writes the correspondent of The London Times after a visit to Nancy. The sight would not perhaps make more armed men to spring out of our Eng-

Japan has created a very powerful Navy

are constructing in the Canton of Cizey, especially between Saarburg and Blamont. Amongst other defensive measures they have drained part of the banks of the Moselle-Rhine canal, which cuts across the frontier just to the north of the forest of Parroy, and passes below Saarburg in the direction of Saverne. In the protection of this ready-made trench several batteries have been placed in position.

Meanwhile south of the canal and the forest of Parroy, about ten miles east of Lunéville, the village of Embervill, though its position is not strategically important, continues to be the scene of violent struggles between the French and the Germans. At this point neither side has gained any particular advantage, but the other day a determined attack by the Germans on Thiebautville, a little village southwest of Embervill, between the forests of Parroy and Mondon, ended in complete failure.

Farther north, along the Seltz, between Moselle and Nancy, the fighting is of the same give-and-take character, though always with a slight advantage in favor of the French, who have gained positions there that threaten Chateau-Salins, on the other side of the border.

Naturally, however, the Germans are not going to let them through without a struggle. Not content with the works with which they have fortified the heights round Delme and to the east of Dieuze and Morhange, they have been trying lately to force the passage of the Seltz in the direction of Sainte Genevieve, the town close to the Moselle where they received such a severe check at the end of August when they were attempting to come down on Nancy from the north. At Clermont, in the same district, there was not long ago a fierce battle which went on for fifteen hours, as the result of which the Germans suffered very severe losses, amounting to some thousands of killed and wounded, while the French lost relatively few men.

The other places where the fighting is most active in the north of Lorraine are Pont-a-Mousson and Bole in Preire. At Pont-a-Mousson the inhabitants who still remain there by this time have had count of the number of days on which their unfortunate town has been bombarded. It has almost come to be looked upon as inevitable that when the Germans have suffered a temporary repulse in the face of French resistance, they will then turn their attention to the town of Pont-a-Mousson. The same may be said of Bole, which has been bombarded several times. The French have been in effect besieged by the French, and gradually, though slowly, they are being pushed back towards their inner line of entrenchments. The fact that they are constructing these entrenchments is significant. They are expending a French service on the other side of the frontier, in the direction of the forest of Morhange, between Dieuze and Morhange, they have attacked the system of entrenchments

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Easter--But Two Weeks Hence--How About Your New Ready-to-Wear?

Your Millinery

is one of the most important items of your wardrobe. An unbecoming hat will spoil the most graceful gown; your millinery, therefore, should receive the greatest consideration. A more artistic assemblage of New Millinery cannot be viewed anywhere in Western Canada such as we have displayed in our showroom on the second floor.

Practically all the leading fashion centres of the world have contributed to this display. The styles, the fabrics and colors are all the very latest and most fashionable, and if you make your choice from this assemblage you will have the confidence of knowing that your New Spring Hat is stamped with quality and good taste. Our prices, too, are most reasonable.

—Second Floor

Serviceable Whitewear at Reasonable Prices

THE following garments include articles of Whitewear that most women will need now, that warmer weather has made its appearance with us. Each garment is well made and well finished.

Princess Slips of fine cotton, lace trim to skirt, yoke made of two rows of fine lace insertion, trimmed with beading and ribbon. Each **\$1.25**
 Princess Slips, made to button down front; of heavy cotton, finished with embroidery; neck and armholes trimmed with ribbon. Each **\$1.50**
 Three-Piece Combinations, corset cover, drawers and short skirt; made of good quality nainsook, trimmed with linen lace. Each **\$2.50**
 Combinations of all-over Swiss embroidery; extra good quality. Each **\$2.00**
 Underskirt, with 12 in. flounce of tucked cotton, edged with 4 in. linen lace and trimmed 2 rows lace insertion; well finished and a nice dressy skirt, for only **75c**
 Underskirt of Heavy White Cord, scalloped and button-holed around bottom edge. Suitable for wear with thin dresses or skirt. Special value at **\$1.75**

—First Floor

Khaki Middies—The Very Latest

Children's White Middies, also white trimmed with cardinal, navy and cadet. Each 75c and **\$1.50**
 Ladies' Middies, sizes 34 to 44. All sizes, Each \$1.00, \$1.25 and **\$1.50**

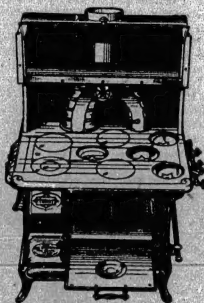
—First Floor

Splendid Quality Satin Underskirt on Sale Monday at \$1.90

HERE'S a splendid quality Satin Underskirt suitable for wearing with your new Spring costume or separate cloth skirt. Comes in all shades, including black. Popular style, finished with accordion pleated flounce. Selling Monday, special at **\$1.90**

—First Floor

The "Pennant" Three-Fuel Range BURNS GAS, COAL OR WOOD



THE Range in which you can change your fuel without changing the range; looks like the picture in cut. Of ordinary size, with top measuring 30 x 39 in., and containing four 8 inch working holes for coal or wood, and four separate holes for gas, it takes up only the same amount of space in your kitchen as a good sized plain coal range.

In it you have three complete Ranges—a gas range and a coal or wood range—one contained in the other. You have the facilities and conveniences of gas, coal and wood fuels, and but the work of attending to one range; only the care of keeping one range clean; only the cost of maintaining one range; only the kitchen space required for one range; and by the same token, only a trifle more to pay in the first cost than for a plain coal range of this grade.

We would like the pleasure of showing you this range. Call in and let us demonstrate it to you.

—Stoves, Third Floor

Making Your Home More Attractive For Easter?

THEN you will possibly require new Draperies or Floorcoverings. Can we show you the very latest fabrics and newest colorings? We have now received our early Spring shipments, and our new showrooms enable us to display them to your advantage and convenience.

Unfading "Cassia" Casement Cloth. The new Spring range gives you the choice of 20 different shades, the newest and most popular. This material becomes increasingly popular because of its fine wearing qualities, and it's warranted not to fade; quite inexpensive too.

34 inches wide. Per yard **25c**
 50 in. wide. Per yard **40c**

New Cretonnes in all the latest designs and colorings, suitable for loose covers, upholstery, and draperies of all descriptions. Very smart effects and an exceptionally good range at, per yard **25c**
 Other qualities from 15c to **50c**

36-in. Silklines in a full range of new designs and colorings. These are washable, and make most artistic window drapes, also suitable for covering bed comforters. 30 designs and colorings to choose from. Per yard, 17c

Nairn's Scotch Linoleums. An extra stout quality, well seasoned, and comes in all the newest tints, matting and floral effects. The cloth we can thoroughly recommend for real hard wear. Suitable for any room in the home. Per square yard **55c**

9 x 9 Axminster Rugs, in a splendid range of new designs and colorings, suitable for any room in the home. An excellent wearing quality at **\$19.75**
 Other sizes stocked and can be had at all prices up to **\$35.00**

Best Quality Wilton Rugs are here in the new Persian effects and other Oriental designs. These make ideal and superior carpets for dining-rooms, drawing-rooms, dens or parlor. We have them in all sizes at prices ranging up to \$60.00 from **\$26.00**
 A very special quality in size 9 x 9 and in Persian effects at **\$29.75**

—Draperies, First Floor
—Carpets, Second Floor

Imported Exclusive Novelties in High-Grade Suits for Ladies

SOME of the smartest styles, richest materials and superb qualities ever shown in Ladies' Novelty Suits at the following prices. Their handsome appearance and beautiful combination of shades are such that only a personal inspection can give you an appreciable impression of their beauty. We attempt a brief description, but, if interested in a high-class, exclusive Novelty Suit, we trust you will accept our invitation to call and see these on Monday.

A Very Handsome Model in fawn silk poplin, with moire trimming of same shade. Very smart coat in the loose effect, waist length, and three-quarter sleeve; black satin collar with over-covering of fawn lace; sleeve cuffs finished in white and pipings of black satin. Full pleated skirt in yoke effect. Price **\$95.00**

A Decidedly Smart Costume is in wool gaberdine check of battleship grey and old gold. Made up in Norfolk style with black patent leather belt. Beautifully made and finished, and lined with gold color satin. Skirt in full circular cut, showing new pocket effect. Price **\$75.00**

Extremely Smart Suit, showing the two-tone effect, navy serge and black moire. Decidedly new and effective. Coat has military lines to waist, finished with girde at back of moire and deep pleating, and lined satin. Skirt circular cut, with very deep yoke effect of moire reaching nearly to knee. Trimmings of **\$85.00**

Very Smart Navy Blue Costume, trimmed with black and white military braid, giving the bottom of skirt and coat the new key border effect. Revers of figured brocade satin and coat is lined white **\$65.00**

—Mantle Dept., First Floor

Bon Ton CORSETS

Designed for Dancing but Worn Everywhere

This delicate Bon Ton design, the "Semi-Slip-On," is the nearest approach to nothing that the modern mode has yet evoked. It gives perfect freedom while still retaining the salient lines of the silhouette.

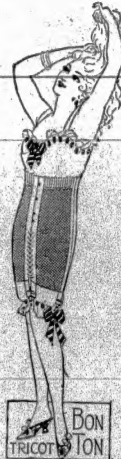
With the aid of our expert corsetiere, trained in artistic fitting, you have the full advantage of the Bon Ton models' infinite variety and their superb quality.

The present vogue of dancing draws attention particularly to this model.

MODEL 867

"Semi-Slip-On," 2-in. elastic top combined with body material. Very long skirt with elastic lacing in front. Wundabohn boning. Can we show you?

—First Floor



Newest Designs and Pretty Shades in Silk Crepe de Chine Waists at \$3.75 and \$7.50

THESE new styles would probably be called plain, yet there's a daintiness about them that places them on a par with the most expensive Waists. The beautiful quality materials and the delicate shades, relieved with fine French veining, gives them that superior appearance and exclusiveness that all women appreciate.

Silk Crepe de Chine Waists, in shades of Belgian blue, peach, putty, white and black. Style shows yoke effect with flat collar and revers, and full length sleeve, very neatly finished with French veining and ball buttons. Price **\$3.75**

White Jap Wash Silk Waist, made in yoke effect, with round flat collar, set-in sleeve, finished with French veining and white bone buttons. Price **\$3.75**

Silk Crepe de Chine Waist of beautiful quality; made in yoke effect with military collar, which can be worn turned down in rever effect. Vestee front outlined with hemstitching and box-pleat down each side, also box pleat down back. This style in colors maize, putty, sky, flesh and white. **\$7.50**

Silk Crepe de Chine Waist, made in yoke effect back and front; flare collar, edged with fancy frill of self; neatly hemstitched. Front fastening through box pleat, with small gilt buttons and box pleat on either side. This style in colors sand, putty, flesh and white. Each **\$7.50**

—First Floor

War Declared Once More Against the Common House Fly

Screen Doors and Windows THE ONLY EFFECTIVE WEAPON

WAR has been declared once more against the common house fly. In this paper a few days ago it was reported that the "Household League were going to establish a vigorous campaign against the house fly." It was also reported "that the City Council had decided not to remove manure from their stable yards during the fly season" as a preventive against the breeding of flies. This is conclusive evidence that the common house fly is a dangerous menace to the public health, and is an enemy every household should fight against. The only successful weapons yet invented for keeping these pests off your food and outside your home is Screen Doors and Windows, such as can be purchased at the Spencer Hardware Department at quite inexpensive prices. Start right now! Keep the fly outside before he becomes master of your home.

We Start the Season With 800 Doors and Window Screens in All the Wanted Sizes and Most Popular Designs

Door Screens

All our Doors are made of good, dry, carefully selected pine, put together with large hardwood dowels and glued joints; 4-inch stock is used throughout, and the wire cloth is the best quality. All patterns of doors come in four sizes, viz., 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in., 3 ft. by 7 ft. The size of the door makes no difference in the price, all sizes of any particular number being one price.

Prices quoted on doors are without fittings.

Screen Door Fittings. Set complete comprises one pair good hinges and screws, hook, eye and door pull. Per set, complete **25c**
 No. 1 Door, made of pine, grained and quartered oak, but not varnished; all sizes. Each **\$1.15**
 No. 2 Door, made of pine, oak grained but not varnished; all sizes. Each **\$1.50**

Adjustable Window Screens

Our Window Screens are well made of selected hardwood and best quality netting.

No.	Height	Closed	Extended	Price	No.	Height	Closed	Extended	Price
	Inches	Inches	Inches			Inches	Inches	Inches	
No. 20	14	18	28 1/2	20c	No. 3	18	18	28 1/2	35c
No. 21	14	20	32	25c	No. 3 1/2	18	20	33	35c
No. 22	14	22	40 1/2	30c	No. 4	18	22	36 1/2	40c
No. 1	14	15	22 1/2	25c	No. 4 1/2	18	24	40 1/2	40c
No. 1 1/2	14	15	22 1/2	30c	No. 7	22	26	44 1/2	50c
No. 2	14	20	23	35c	No. 8	14	34	60	60c
No. 2 1/2	14	24	40 1/2	40c					

—Second Floor

Spencer's Special Alarm Clocks

HERE are two new lines in reliable Alarm Clocks that we introduce to Victoria for the first time. These alarms have been specially made up for us, to fill a long felt need—the need for a good, reliable Timekeeper and Alarm combined at modest prices. One style has the alarm bell at top in the regular way, is made of reliable materials, and the outer case finished nickel plate. Clear white dial, Roman figures. A good timekeeper. Our special at **\$1.00**
 The other Clock is called the "Sleepmaker," has alarm bell at back, which has a very clear ring. A perfect timekeeper. White dial, with clear Roman figures; case heavily nickel plated. The best value offered in Alarm Clocks at the price. Each **\$1.90**

—Second Floor

Furnishings for Men

Scotch and English Tweed Suits, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00

Well-tailored Suits that will keep their shape and look well to the last. Hard-wearing materials, such as English worsteds and serges, also English and Scotch tweeds, that will give the best of satisfaction in wear. Styles that show conclusively that the Suits are the very latest and most fashionable. That's the kind of Suits we are now offering at the above popular prices. The man who is about to buy a new suit for Easter will be wise in taking an early opportunity to inspect and in selecting from our fine assortment. The very latest patterns and shades are here, and we guarantee a perfect fit.

—Main Floor

Smart Spring Suits for Boys

We are also showing a full range of Boys' Spring Suits in double-breasted and Norfolk styles. These new Norfolks are most popular, having yoke effect back and front, which gives them a decidedly smart appearance. You have your choice from a very wide selection of the newest shades and patterns in fancy tweeds and worsteds. These Suits show expert tailoring and are finished in best style. Suits that will give every satisfaction and real hard wear.

All sizes. See these Suits in the Boys' New Clothing Gallery. Prices range up to \$12.50 from **\$3.75**

—Gallery, Main Floor

Men's Hats

Our celebrated "Pelham" Stiff Hats for Men are here in all the newest blocks for Spring wear. A wide selection, and a shape to suit every face. All sizes. Special, each **\$2.50**

Men's Caps in all the newest shades and patterns, various styles. Up from **50c**

Men's Soft Hats in crush and telescope styles, and in fells and fancy tweeds, at all prices.

Boys' Hats

in a very wide selection of fancy and plain colors, also all shapes, at prices up to \$1.25 from **50c**

—Main Floor

New Outing Shirts for Men and Boys

THE free, easy and comfortable Shirts that every man and boy likes to wear during the Spring and Summer seasons. We are well stocked with the newest designs and styles. We invite you to inspect.

Men's Printed Cambric Outing Shirts, made coat shape, finished with starched collar band and soft French cuff; a double soft collar goes with each shirt in a big selection of fancy stripes. Each, \$1.25 and **\$1.50**

In Plain Blue Chambray, tan and cream, also light fancy stripes; same style as above. Special, each **\$1.00**

Boys' "Puritan" Shirt Waists—the waist that's made like a blouse, fastening at the waist line with loops. In a splendid range of new designs in fancy stripes and plain shades. Soft double turn down collar, soft band cuffs; sizes 6 to 16 years. Special, each, 75c

Boys' Shirt Waists, in light fancy stripes, plain shades and black sateen. These are made with the new double collar and draw strings at waist. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Special, each **50c**

Boys' Outing and School Shirts, with turn down collar attached and band cuffs. In colors grey and blue duck, dark fancy stripes, white and cream fancy mat cloth, white cambric with self stripe, butcher blue, tan and Pongee shades. Sizes 11 1/2 to 14 neck. Special value, each **50c**

—Main Floor

New Cotton Fabrics for Picnic, Outing and House Dresses

IF it's your intention to make up a new Outing, Picnic or House Dress in time for Easter, we would suggest that there is none too much time—just two weeks hence. Why not call in tomorrow and make a start by choosing the materials you will need; incidentally, if you leave it too late, the best designs and colorings will be sold. A few new goods were added to stock yesterday.

Chambrays and Gingham, fine English weaves, 31 and 32 in. wide; plain colors and checks. Per yard, 25c

Fan-Colored Prints, 28 and 29 inches wide, in light and dark shades, in plain, striped, spots and floral designs. A quality formerly sold at 15c. This season's price, a yard **12 1/2c**

Extra Fine Quality Prints, 31 and 32 in. wide in patterns and colorings suitable for house dresses and children's dresses and overalls; full range of light and dark colors guaranteed fast indigo, and a quality that will give hard wear. A yard **15c**

Striped and Check Gingham, 27 and 28 inches wide, finely woven fabrics from strong quality yarns, in light and dark colored checks and stripes. A wide range of designs to choose from. A yard **15c**

Striped and Floral Crepes are most popular, and no wonder, with such neat designs and pretty colorings. Your choice from narrow striped effects and neat floral designs. The most fashionable for the coming season. At yard **25c**

Fancy Embroidered Crepes, 28 in. wide, in various neat floral effects; suitable for waists and dresses. Per yard, 75c

—Main Floor

White and Plain Colored Crepes of English and Japanese manufacture, in all the leading shades; a fine quality cloth at yard **25c**

New Silks

Satins, Charmeuse and Taffeta Silks, in all the most wanted shades. Regular values, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Selling at yard **50c**

Foulard Silks, 42 inches wide, in stripes and figured designs. Your choice from colors tan, putty, grey, cerise, Belgian blue, reseda, green, burnt orange, battleship grey and violet. Per yard **\$1.15**

Brocaded Crepes and Poplins, per yard **\$3.75**

—Main Floor

Newest Dress Fabrics

Tweed Suitings, in browns, greys and greens; 54 inches wide. Yard, \$1.00

White Serge, 40 to 54 inches wide, various qualities. Per yard, 75c to **\$2.50**

Wool Poplins, 42 inches wide, in colors navy blue, hunter's green, violet, old rose, royal and olive. Per yard, 85c

Gaberdines, in khaki shades, 54 inches wide, at per yard, \$2.75 and **\$3.50**

Fancy Cotton Crepe Cloths and Batines, for Summer dresses. A wide range of patterns to select from. Per yard, 30c to **\$1.25**

—Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED